The New-York Times.

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OUR FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Changes in the Government Blue Book.

The Custom-House and Naval Office---What They Are.

The Collector and Naval Officer---Who They Are---Their Enormous Patronage.

Sketches of Preston King and Moses F. Odell.

Names of Their Bondsmen and Amount of Their Bonds.

THEY TAKE POSSESSION TO-DAY.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, two very respectable and exceedingly well-known individuals, who for a long time have enjoyed the fat things of Uncle Samuel's larder, packed neatly their papers, tied with regulation tape their private documents, looked carefully through the pigeon-holes of their desks, walked out from their offices and stepped upon the pavement ordinary and untitled citizens.

Draper and Dennison are their names; the huge ungainly custom-house is the office from which they walked.

To-day, at 10 o'clock precisely, their successors, Messrs. Preston King and Moses F. Odell, will be sworn in respectively as Collector and Naval Officer of the port of New-York. We in no way impugn the intelligence of the public when we state that at least ninety men of every hundred know but little of the duties and powers of the collector, and ninety-nine of every hundred know nothing at all about the duties of the naval officer.

The two are inseparably connected, and as the removal of the former incumbents has made a sensation in the minor political world, which was only equaled by the appointment of the gentlemen who will to-day be sworn into office, we deem it pertinent to present briefly an outline of the duties and position of each.

THE COLLECTOR,

as his title indicates, receives the revenues due the government by consignees at this port. He issues all necessary permits to shippers, and such documents as are needed by a healthy revenue system in the checking of fraud in the department. He weighs and guages, and measures, and inspects, and appraises, and examines all goods coming here; he collects the monies due in conformity with the law of the country; he superintends all bonded warehouses, all bonded goods, takes cognizance of all increase of the marine, grants licenses to traders, scans all manifests of outward or homeward-bound vessels, makes seizure of all contraband attempts at import, guards against smuggling, directs the movements of the revenue cutters in the port, and represents the government of the United States in its most important—the fiscal service.

The act of 1779 divided the country into districts of collection, to each of which were assigned a collector, a naval officer, and a surveyor. The office of collector at this port is, naturally, the most important one of all the districts, and has generally been given by the government to some prominent member of the party in power, who, holding a central position, could direct, or at all events, superintend the movements of the local adherents of the faith.

The vast amount of money passing through the collector's hands, render the imposition of

HEAVY BONDS

for the security of the government. The bondsmen of Mr. King are Hon. R. M. Blatchford and Mr. Andrew Kerrigan, each of whom has filed obligations in the sum of $200,000.

The appointment of Preston King to this important position has given apparent satisfaction everywhere. No man has a better social, moral, political or professional record. He was born in Ogdensburgh, in the western part of this State, and was, from the time of an early commencement in politics, a firm, unflinching Democrat, down to 1848, when, at Baltimore, he broke from the ranks. As a lawyer, he always stood high; as a public speaker, he was the most popular man in that part of the State. He served, with entire satisfaction to his constituents, in the Legislature, in the House and in the Senate. His congressional record is of comparatively recent make, and is known of all men. Honest and incorruptible, he has ever been faithful to the necessities and best interests of the country; and as one of the most intimate friends of the President, his influence has been and is for good.

Entering to-day upon his office, he finds his great work

DIVIDED INTO DEPARTMENTS.

There are ten of them, eight of which have a deputy collector at their head, the other two being content with a chief clerk. The salary of the collector, one of the least important of his revenues, is $6,340 per annum—his entire income being probably not far from $100,000. He has a clerk at $1,200; an assistant collector, Mr. Charles P. Clinch, who has been in the customs about thirty years, at $5,000; a chief clerk at $1,400, a clerk at $1,200, and a second assistant collector at $2,000.

As may be inferred from the magnitude of the work imposed upon the collector,

THE PATRONAGE

at his command is tremendous, there being not far from a thousand appointments in his gift. As above stated, there are ten divisions.

In the first there are an auditor at $4,000, an assistant auditor at $3,000, forty clerks at $1,800 to $1,000, seven messengers at $800 to $600, eighteen liquidating clerks at $1,690 to $1,000, and a porter at $420.

In the second there are a cashier at $3,600, an assistant at $2,000, a clerk at $2,000, seven clerks at $1,800 to $1,200, and a messenger at $800.

In the third there are a deputy collector at $2,000, a warehouse superintendent at $2,000, sixty clerks at $1 500 to $800, seven messengers and porters at $800 to $590, eighty-six storekeepers at $1,200 to $1,095, a clerk at $780, and two assistants at $600.

In the fourth there are a deputy collector at $2,500, a chief clerk at $2,000, nine clerks at $1,400 to $1,000, and four storekeepers at $800 to $600.

In the fifth there are a deputy collector at $2,500, a chief entry clerk at $2,400, twenty-two clerks at $1,500 to $1,000, and twenty-one messengers, watchmen, writers, &c., at $1,200 to $480.

In the sixth there are a deputy collector at $2,500, a chief clerk at $1,500, seventeen clerks at $1,200 to $650, and seven messengers at $600.

In the seventh, a deputy at $2,500, a chief clerk at $1,500, twenty-six clerks at $1,200 to $600, and a messenger at $600. In the eighth, a deputy at $2,500, four clerks at $1,200, and a messenger at $600. In the ninth, a deputy at $2,500, a chief clerk at $1,500, and a clerk at $1,000. In the tenth, a deputy at $1,500, three clerks at $1,200 to $900, and a messenger at $650.

THE APPRAISER'S DEPARTMENT

is a very important one. There are a general appraiser at $2,500, three appraisers at $2,500, five assistants at $2,000, an examiner at $2,000, fifty clerks at $1,500 to $1,000, and six messengers at $850.

Then there are two drug clerks at $2,000 and $1,000, twenty debenture clerks at $1,000, twenty weighers at $1,485, (what a queer figure,) twenty foremen at $700, eight guagers at $1,485, twelve measurers at $1,485.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX INSPECTORS

at $1,095, (another singular salary,) eighty night inspectors at $730, about sixty-five special aids at $1,095, fifty night watchmen at $730, a superintendent of marine hospitals at $1,000, and six measurers at $1,095.

If that list is not long enough to do the work of the custom-house and satisfy the greatest clamor for patronage, we fail to appreciate either branch of the subject. At all events, by the time the readers of this journal are in possession of these facts, Mr. Preston King will be in possession of his office, and that fact alone will render him an object of most intense interest to the thousand and odd individuals whose names figure in the official "Blue Book." We understand that Mr. King does not propose any sweeping changes—at present.

The position of

NAVAL OFFICER

was created at the same time and by the same act which organized the collectorship. The term naval officer is English, and was in use in the colonial days, under the red-coat régime. Virtually, the naval officer is a second collector; he is, literally, a check upon the collector, their duties being in many respects, identical. He has to countersign nearly every paper issued by the collector. He countersigns certificates of registry and of enrollment licenses, receives copies of manifests of ships and entries of goods, estimates duties, records the same, countersigns permits, examines and certifies the collector's abstract of duties, and transmits quarterly accounts to Washington. The collector executes, the naval officer examines, checks and ratifies. The naval officer has nothing to do with the cash receipts; hence

HIS BONDSMEN

are not required to justify in such large amounts as those who appear for the collector.

The gentlemen who are on Mr. Odell's bond are Messrs. Crawford C. Smith, President of the Nassau Bank, and Stephen Crowell, of the Phenix Insurance Company, both of Brooklyn, and each qualified in the sum of $10,000. Mr. Moses F. Odell, who, to-day, assumes control of the naval office, is not an Irishman, as an enterprising cotemporary asserts, nor is he a recent convert to the Republican doctrines. He was born in Westchester County, at Tarrytown, in 1818, of parents who were descended from Revolutionary stock, giving the youth a fair breath of loyalty, which has grown with his growth. He came when quite a lad to New-York and early joined two go-a-head schools, the Fire Department and the Democratic party. He was enthusiastic in each, and in time received a subordinate appointment in the Custom-house. His first office was held under Collector Van Ness in 1845. Under Lawrence he was an entry clerk, and then assistant collector in place of Bogardus, who resigned. He continued in his place under Collectors Maxwell, Bronson and Redfield, when he resigned and went into the warehouse business on the North River. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congress, was a member of the extra session, served as member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and was chairman of the Committee on Expenditure of Treasury Department. His conduct during the

WAR FOR THE UNION

has entitled him to honor. Elected from a strong Democratic district, he served in the House at a time when it required sense and intelligence, pluck and back-bone for a Democrat to vote with the majority. He drew upon himself the hatred of many and the undisguised hostility of more by his vote in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District, and when he returned to his constituents the croakers found him nominated by acclamation and elected by a strong majority for a return. He voted for and spoke in favor of the constitutional amendment, knocked the flimsy arguments of his colleagues about his ears, served with patriotic fidelity on the Committee on the Conduct of the War with Andrew Johnson, did his best to raise and equip and send to the field the famous

BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH

and other regiments, cared for the sick and wounded, attended to the needs of widows and orphans, and families of those at the front; in other words, as President Lincoln said of him: "He proved himself a man at a time when men were scarce." In private life Mr. Odell stands as well as he does in public. As an earnest worker in the Sunday-school cause, as a pleasant speaker at religious gatherings, as a friend to all sacred endeavors of church or school, his reputation is among the foremost. Certain parties have endeavored to make political capital out of his appointment. They know that to Odell is intrusted the formation of a new party, and they violate confidence by publishing what they remember of a certain letter to President Johnson, and they can tell as much about matters at Washington as Mother Cary's chickens can about the storms of the heavens. Let us prick this bubble. Mr. Odell and Mr. Johnson met on the War Committee as Democrats. They became warm personal friends. Both were honest in their desire to put down the rebellion, and each did best to secure that end. When a change was to be made in a certain office in this city, President Lincoln spoke to Mr. Johnson, then Vice-President, about it; he urged the appointment of his friend and old associate Odell. It was offered to and declined by Mr. Odell, not but that he would have liked the place, but because he knew of a man who could fill it better; that man has it now. When the appointment of a new naval officer became desirable, Mr. Odell's name was *not* mentioned by Mr. A., of St. Lawrence, nor Mr. B., of New-York, still less by Mr. C., of Brooklyn; but its suggestion emanated from the head and heart of the President himself, who has made the appointment because he deemed it "eminently fit to be made."

Made it is, and to-day Mr. Odell takes possession.

HIS PATRONAGE

is not very extensive when compared with that of the collector. The Blue Book says that the naval office has a salary of $4,950, (the place is worth all along from $30,000 to $100,000 per annum;) there are three deputies at $2,000 each, an auditor at $1,800, a chief clerk at $1,800, fifty-two clerks at $1,500 to $800, and two messengers—one at $800, the other at $600.

The politicians may rave, and their henchmen imagine vain things, but it won't make any difference—the parties in power to-day are Preston King at the custom-house and Moses F. Odell at the naval office; they are already very popular, and each has received within the past ten days about 2,500 letters, beginning "Esteemed Friend," and ending with, "If you *can* do this, you will greatly oblige a devoted and faithful friend"—at 10 to-day they take possession.

THE CLERKS

of the retiring naval officer have sent us the following:

At a meeting of the clerks of the naval office, held this morning, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the retiring naval officer, George Denison, Esq., Mr. Wm. R. Davidson was called to the chair, and Mr. H. W. Gourley appointed Secretary.

On motion Messrs. Newton, Hastie, Lawrence, Pollock and Snow, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion.

The following resolutions were then reported:

Whereas, George Denison, Esq., our worthy and highly respected naval officer, this day retires from the position he has so ably and satisfactorily filled, and whereas we, his subordinates, feeling truly grateful for the kindness and courtesy we have received at his hands; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Mr. Denison our heartfelt thanks for the kindness and unwavering impartiality he has ever manifested toward us, whereby our duties while under him, were rendered both pleasant and agreeable.

Resolved, That in the retirement of Mr. Denison to private life he carries with him the confidence of his superiors, the regard and respect of his subordinates, and the good will of the whole commercial community.

Resolved, That in parting with him we beg to assure him that we shall ever cherish in our hearts the best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

W. R. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

H. W. Gourley, Secretary.

Naval Office, New-York, Aug. 31, 1865.

Naval.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 31.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dacotah* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning from Cayenne, via St. Thomas. The *Dacotah* left Boston for the Pacific Squadron, but at Cayenne her engines became completely disabled, rendering her return necessary.

THE WATERING PLACES.

LONG BRANCH.

The Last Hop—Fitz Frisky in Heaven—Araminta Sublime—Jenkins on a New Track—He Becomes a Schneider—The Romance of the Ocean Shore—The Surrounding Country—Who are Here, &c,

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Long Branch, N. J., Friday Aug. 25, 1865.

After last night, people may go home. That is, people who come to Long Banch to find a rehash of the elegancies of *le beau monde* in which they move when they are at home—people who are unaccustomed to gay society three-fourths of the year, and who seek it at watering-places; the other fourth, people whose delight is to dance, to dawdle, to eat ices at midnight in a state of perspiration, and, above all, to exhibit their "good clothes"—may go home. Because the summit of Long Branch perfection, in the regard which relates to those people, was last night reached in the grand hop at the Metropolitan, and will not be paralleled this season. There may follow a faint echo or two, but the music itself has flown, and will return no more. The dancing commenced at 10:30 o'clock, and for two hours

"Bright gleamed the light in maiden's eyes,
While gentler than the snowflake's fall
Fair feet kept time to melodies."

Fitz Frisky was in his glory. His eyes gleamed with the excitement of this (to him) momentous epoch in his existence. His face was red with joy, and his long coat-tails vibrated with happiness. He brought chairs to the ladies; he brought lemonades; he brought fans; he brought himself; he brought anything and everything that would, could or should in any manner contribute to Araminta's happiness, and, reflectively, to his own glory. And how shall I speak with sufficient enthusiasm of Araminta? She teetered with delight, and she spun whenever anybody would spin her; she was lively, coquettish, gushing and blushing, all at once; or at least, if she was not blushing, her face was a warm blush-color; not to mince the matter she perspired very freely, and I have lost my hitherto overwhelming admiration for her; for how can one be enchanted with a divine creature who positively sweats? The ball, however, badinage aside, was a truly elegant affair, and was heartily enjoyed by all who participated. Some of the ladies, I was informed, had a great horror of the innocent eyes of your correspondent, under the impression that his name was Jenkins, and that he would put them in the Times. The feeling was wasted; I have no title to that cognomen, and no acquaintance with drygoods and millinery. My father never sold anything but medical advice, and I never sold anything but literary productions; consequently, my education Jenkinsward has been neglected, and I know nothing about the material that costumes are erected withal A well-dressed woman is a poem to me—her costume blending the hues of the fairest flowers, exhaling the odors of the bouquet, flowing in lines of rippling beauty; her complexion of the peach, her hair a crown, her eyes diamonds, her manner in the ball-room that of the bird who flies the air, or the gossamer that floats over a meadow. Beholding a fair woman at such a time and with such an eye, how *can* a man talk about her drygoods, the cost of her diamonds, the number of filthy dollars gleaming on her breast or sparkling on her arms? I should as soon think of estimating the number of bottles of *email* (this is what it is called, I believe,) that had been expended in producing her peachy complexion, or the probable cost of the pearly teeth she wears in her jaws and "chaws" her ice-cream with. Shocking!

Now, with regard to the gentlemen, I have no such feelings. I know what a man's clothes cost, (to my sorrow,) and how he gets into them, and how he feels when he is in; and, therefore, I will be Jenkins about the men, if they will promise not to blush about it. Mr. M——r's vest was of dazzling whiteness, and could not have cost less than $10. Mr. R——wore a diamond pin, which made up in beauty what it lacked in size—and that's the main thing, as the man said of his first baby, which weighed three pounds and a quarter. Mr. L——'s hat was one of the most expensive and *recherché* affairs of the kind I have ever seen; he did not wear it during the dance, however, but put it on a chair by the door; where I regret to say, a lady sat down on it and crushed it—and it was surprising to see how complete a wreck she made of it, too, considering the thistle-downy way in which she had just been gliding through the Lancers. I wonder, by the way, if the Lancers that they dance at Newport and Saratoga are nothing more interesting than the simple quadrille which bears that name, and which is the only Lancers here danced. It compares with the "real thing,"—*les Lanciers beau et grand*—as a drum and fife will compare with the march of "an army with banners," or as Long Branch with Baden Baden. (This latter comparison is entirely new, and, I think, is not a bad 'un.) Long Branch is a charming resort—I have scarcely hinted at all of its many attractions in these letters—but as a place for the display of fashion and *ton*, it does not yet rival Fifth-avenue.

With the music of the ball-room swelling in my ears, I walked out upon the lawn, where the surf sang its never-ending song, inviting me to stroll below.

Come down! these shadowed sands invite,
And that soft glory on the deep;
We breathe an atmosphere of light,
Subtle as dew, calm as sleep.

So I went upon the sands, and strolled a half hour "alone with the watching stars," gazing out upon the great black sea that lifted its waves to the sky—out where the sky bends down to kiss those sighing waves, and the stars dip in the stream; and I remembered then the story of that beautiful girl who strayed from the ball-room one night, in loneliness because her lover was not there as he had promised, and strolling on the sands the loud waves told her that his corse floated, with white face upturned, out in the waste of waters; and the music of the waltz still came floating out on the night as if in mockery. And, after that, I had no heart for the dance.

On Tuesday night there was a heavy storm, which cleared the atmosphere magnificently, so that we have had such weather since as would awaken the enthusiasm of any man not quite a cynic. The air is as clear as crystal, and the sky over head one broad blue beautiful arch, save where there lie enchanting fairy-lands of clouds up-piled, upon which to gaze is to see heaven palpable; and what could be more beautiful than to be robed with the garments of light, and to dwell in that land which sits yonder, with golden cloud-capes and cloud-islands, and lakes and friths of azure sky? Some people can look at a picture like this and not believe in a God!

Improving this beautiful weather—for it is as cool and bracing, with this clear air, as weather could be and not be frosty—I have been riding about the country back of Long Branch, and I cannot express the degree to which I am charmed thereat—the more so because surprised. I have seen the choicest beauty-spots in this broad land of ours, but never have I enjoyed the peculiarities of the rural world more than here. There is a fine carriage drive of five miles, wide and hard, where you may see the beauty and fashion of the resort driving in a long procession of gayety, with liveried footmen, basket-work carriages, little pony trots for children, *et id genus omne*,—a gay and attractive scene, and much admired; but this is not what I allude to at present. I mean those quiet, winding roads, where the trees lean over from the narrow, lane-like way;—where you pass over rustic bridges, and listen to the plash of an old mill that might have ground corn for the miller of Dee, "who cared for nobody, no, not he," it is so old;—where you go deep into the most enchanting groves, and along by the marge of a silvery-bosomed stream, here hiding away from the roaring, rapacious ocean that would swallow it;—where you "go down green lanes," and see comfortable farming men with broad honest faces leaning over rail fences and talking sleepily,—*this* is the drive *I* mean, which few who come here stumble into, poor creatures! who do everything for show, and nothing for happiness, and go home surly over watering-place humbug. If I labor for the next fifty years as I have for the last fifty, I have no hope that I ever shall be able to set these deluded people right.

Maj.-Gen. De Trobriand just passed through the room in which I am writing, which reminds me to say he arrived yesterday and witnessed the dance in the evening, without participating—as so brave an officer and cultivated a scholar had a right to do, certainly. The other officers here are not, so far as I know, men of special note. I have had further opportunity for observing the demeanor of Southerners since my last, and I modify the statement then made. I have heard some rabid rebel talk within these three days. Night before last I heard a former rebel singing in the street, "We'll hang Andy Johnson on a sour-apple tree." I don't think he meant it, however; he had been hanging himself on the edge of several intoxicating beverages just previously. A Virginian who rides a handsome black horse, and does it very handsomely, was asked this morning where he acquired his equestrian skill, and he replied, "I havn't been guerrillaing four years for nothing." This man offers to bet large sums that the Southern Confederacy will resume this "little understanding" and establish its independence, inside of ten years from date. No takers. A large proportion of the Southerners, however, do not disturb their equilibrium with any reference to these touchy subjects. Those who do, are usually the centre of an admiring group of Johnny Bulls, who wonder greatly 'ow it 'appened that these valorous gentlemen were ever whipped, who talk so loud.

WILHELM.

FROM NORTHAMPTON.

Beauties of the Scenery—Manufactories, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Northampton, Mass., August, 1865.

"Good wine needs no bush," says the Spanish proverb, and surely this old historic town needs no praise of mine to induce those who have once trod its elm-shaded streets to renew, if possible, their acquaintance with its beautiful surroundings.

To those who have never seen this "loveliest village of America," and who are bewildered by the countless attractions offered them, at every point of the compass, by the enterprising managers of railroad and steamboat lines; it may, perhaps, not be amiss, to recall to their recollections the thousand praises they have heard of this charming region, and to assure them that, enthusiastic as these descriptions may have been, they have inevitably fallen short of the reality.

For harmonious beauty, such beauty of scenery as is compatible with high cultivation, and long continued civilization, the valley of the Connecticut lying about Northampton, is unsurpassed. Extending from Mt. Holyoke to Sugarloaf—which is two miles northward from Northampton—or rather the western hills which rise for twenty miles back of it to Amherst, and the eastern hills, which define the horizon line and, indeed, wall in the valley in one grand sweeping circle, gapped only where the river cuts its way between Mts. Holyoke and Tom, those giant cliffs up from the southern wall and triumphal gateway of this Vale of Happiness; this valley of the Connecticut, (for the greenly river boasts many another beautiful valley, though none so fair as this,) charms the beholder, and invites comparison, if he be a traveler, with the scenes most cherished in memory; and if he has not yet trod the famed spots of Europe, it gives him a standard by which to measure their boasted beauty. That sweep of the Thames, which is seen from the summit of Richmond Hill; the view from Cathedral-crowned Assissi, looking toward Perugia, and one or two other views in that delightful ride from Rome to Florence, via Perugia, where the broad valleys covered with corn-fields, widen out, pushing back the hills, recall home, by their large fields of tasseling corn, real Indian corn. These are all the scenes which I recall as comparing in kind with this valley, and, taking all the combinations of this, must yield the palm of loveliness, *me judice*.

Lest I be thought exaggerative by those who have not seen Northampton, I refer to the travels of Basil Hall, and of Miss Martineau, both published at a time when English tourists were not wont to be especially landatory of anything seen in America.

Steadman, some of whose school-days were passed in Northampton, published last year some descriptive lines worthy of transcribing for their poetic merit, but for which, as I have not them by me, I must refer the reader to his published collection of poems.

Tuckerman, visiting Round Hill some twelve years ago, published some graceful verses in which he compares the view from there to that of Florence looking over toward Fiesole. Surely, when English tourists and home poets coincide in extolling the beauties of a scene, an humble writer of prose must be held justified in his praise.

Assuming then that my readers will want to see Northampton at once, as they ought, and are desirous of knowing how to get there, I will state that Northampton is a station on the Connecticut River Railroad, twenty miles from Springfield, which place is sufficiently well known to all travelers. Northampton can also be reached by the Canal Railroad, which, starting from New-Haven, Conn., runs through a delightful country to Northampton. The traveler from Boston or the White Mountains can reach it also via Fitchburgh and Greenfield, and it is directly on the through route from New-York to Montreal via New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield.

The appearance of the central portion of the town has not been improved æsthetically during the past twenty years. Changes, and so-called improvements innumerable, have been made, and certainly there are larger stores and more buildings, but fewer of the grand old elms that give to the village itself its chief charm; and the old aristocratic dwelling-places, which have been superseded by grocery-stores and nondescript public buildings, were certainly finer to look upon than their successors.

From the Mansion House to the depot, the former visitor would see many changes to be regretted, and the new comer little to admire. The present population, the active portion of it, seem to have no conception that there is any value in one of the grand century-old elms, and cut it down with as little care, if it inferes in the least with their convenience, as if it were a six months sapling of any common growth.

That the fathers did not so regard it, the scattered elms dotting the beautiful meadows bear witness; that the descendants of the old settlers do not, many an indignant word testifies; but here, as in most New-England towns and villages, the business blood is of recent importation—the sons of the old families have moved away to broader and busier fields, and those who come in to fill their places, have no associations with the old town. or the old trees, and are only intent on how they shall soonest dispose of their groceries, and rake their dollar. In time, doubtless, they too will grow into a love for the place, and wish vainly that they had not cut down the old trees. Meantime the old towns are sadly injured, and this town is threatened with further vandalism in the needless cutting down of two large elms, which form a majestic arch, in front of the spot where formerly stood the residence of an early Governor of the State, the honored Caleb Strong.

Fortunately, the beauty of the town is not wholly dependent on its citizens—no ignorance or recklessness can despoil it of the views which constitute its peculiar charm. Sloping gradually from the banks of the river, to Round Hill, which is elevated some 200 feet above the river, it lies like an amphitheatre, each step of ascent commanding a fuller view of meadow and mountain, till from the crown of the hill you look down upon the elm-embowered village nestling on its slopes; at the fertile meadows stretching away for miles, with the broad river winding in graceful curves; on numerous villages—Hadley, with its romance of the regicide; Amherst, famous for its college; Hatfield, sleeping under its towering elms, and growing rich from tobacco, as formerly from broom-corn: while at the north, Sugar Loaf Mountain rises like a stern monument over the victims of that massacre, when the savage Indians swept off the flower of this valley, and in the words of the monument, being honored at its erection by an oration from Everett, "Sarguinetto tells you where the dead made the earth wet, and turned the unwilling waters red." Hence the name of "Bloody Buck" given to the little stream and to the village of South Deerfield. A literal transcript of the "Sarguinetto," the Italian name of the little mountain brook which runs through the battle-field on the shore of Lake Thrsymere. So history repeats itself!

The chief feature in the view from Round Hill, however, is Mount Holyoke, rising abruptly nigh a thousand feet right out of the plain, a wall of rock, from whose summit, far as eye can reach, you sweep north, south, east and west—a matchless view. Across the river rises Mount Tom, grander in itself than the favorite Holyoke, and with a fine view from its summit, but not so extensive or cheering as the one from Mount Holyoke—which, thanks to the enterprise of the proprietor of the Mountain House, is brought within the reach of all, as you can ride in his safe mountain railroad to the very summit.

At the western slope of Tom nestles the village of Easthampton, famous for its buttons, its rich factories and its school—Williston Seminary, foremost among the public schools of New-England. This, by the way, reminds me that this very Round Hill was once well known for its boys' school, kept by Messrs. Bancroft and Cogswell—George Bancroft, the historian, and Dr. Cogswell, late Librarian of the Astor Library. The hill is this Fall to be restored to its ancient use. The beautiful residence formerly owned by Edward Clarke, Esq., and well known to every person who has ever visited Northampton, having been purchased by Mr. Josiah Clarke, who was for fifteen years Principal of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and before that time, Principal of Leicester Academy, and whose reputation as a teacher can be most easily learned by inquiring of the faculties of any of our New-England colleges. He has associated with himself Mr. James F. Spalding, late tutor in Greek at Williams College, and the two propose opening a private boarding school for a limited number of boys and young men. The full course contemplates a stay of five years—but a pupil can enter any of the five classes for which he is prepared.

Northampton has followed what seems to be the law of growth in this country, and grown westward. Its greatest increase in population being seen in the village of Florence, which thriving place has grown up on the plains three miles west of the centre of the town, where 15 years ago, one or two farmers and a sickly "community" formed the only inhabitants. The community experiment failed, and the building occupied by them is now used as a cotton mill, while silk manufactories, the famous Florence Sewing Machine Factory, the making of patent photograph cases, and a large cutlery establishment near by, have given employment to hundreds, and built up a thriving pretty village. Further west, Leeds, where were the once famous cloth factories, long neglected, now finds its picteresque valley filled with life again in the manufacture of buttons. A few miles west, are Haydenville, and Williamsburg, famous for manufactures, while at Southampton are to be seen the lead mines, and large smelting furnaces.

Agriculture, manufacture and mining all are illustrated on a large scale, within reach of the old church where President Edwards built up the bulwarks of orthodoxy, a hundred years ago. In every direction the lover of the picturesque will find the most charming views, and be constantly surprised at the new combinations of beauty in the different scenes.

Notwithstanding the common custom of returning to the city in September, September and October are the really charming months in the country. The city, it is true, becomes more endurable than in July and August, but the country, with its bracing air of Autumn, offers its richest attractions. Long as this letter is, we have not half catalogued the charms of this old town and its vicinity. Within a radius of twelve miles, there is variety enough to charm the most restless, and beauty enough in nature to satisfy the most fastidious. Yours,

E.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Cruisers in Chase of the Pirate Shenandoah—The Saranac and Suwanee Gone After Her—Burial of Victims of the Brother Jonathan Wreck—Railroad Operations.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The funerals of the late James Nesbit, of the *Bulletin*, Capt. De Wolf and others, whose bodies were recovered from the wreck of the *Brother Jonathan*, took place in the different churches yesterday, and were attended with great solemnity.

The war steamer *Saranac* sailed from Asminalt, British Columbia, on the 23d inst., in pursuit of the *Shenandoah*. The *Suwanee* arrived at the same port on the 24th, and would soon follow the *Saranac*.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have purchased a controlling interest in the Valley Railroad, extending from Sacramento City to Folsom, thereby securing the central route between Sacramento and Washoe via Placerville, and retaining also possession of their original route to Washoe via Dutch Flat. This has been followed by the consolidation of the two stage companies, hitherto using both routes over the mountains and their concentration on the Dutch Flat route. The movement greatly strengthens the Pacific Railroad Company by destroying all opposition, and enabling it to charge such high rates for passage and freight as will make when completed that portion of the railroad pay handsomely.

The people of Washoe, and along the Placerville route, are greatly disappointed at the change, as it affects their interests unfavorably. The opinion gains ground that under the present plan of building the Pacific Railroad, it must become, when completed, a very expensive monopoly, having the power to charge such rates for freight and passage as may unnecessarily retard the development of the country traveled. Newspapers urge that as the government furnished the means for constructing the road, it ought to induce its army engineers and soldiers to take entire charge of the work, and complete it speedily on government account, thus retaining the power in the hands of the government to take the road when completed, and make it one of the cheapest roads in America, which would result in an immense development of our empire of mineral and agricultural wealth during the present generation.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The United States transport *Empire City*, H. Barton, Commander, from Port Royal, Aug. 28, at 6:30 P. M., with passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived last night.

The steamship *Quaker City*, of the Leary Line, arrived at Charleston on Sunday, Aug. 27, having her engine partially disabled, it having to be worked by hand twenty-four hours previous to her arrival at the above port.

The propeller *W. P. Clyde* arrived at Port Royal on the morning of 28th of August, with Major-Gen. Meade and Staff on board.

WESTERN EXPLORATIONS.

A Tramp from Denver to the Rocky Mountains—Discoveries of Coal and Petroleum.

Denver, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

An exploring party, consisting of Prof. Denton, geologist, of Boston, Maj. Whiteley, and others, returned to-day from an expedition through Western Colorado, between the Rocky Mountains and Utah. They report that they have made important discoveries of coal, petroleum and shale, on the proposed route of the Pacific Railroad. They also bring dispatches from Gen. Hughes' corps, constructing the new wagon-road to Salt Lake, which will shorten the distance fully 200 miles.

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

The Caledonia Inward Bound—The Labrador Fisheries.

St. Johns, N. B., Tuesday, Aug. 29.
Via Port Hood, Thursday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Caledonia*, from Glasgow for New-York, passed Cape Race on Monday afternoon. Her news has been anticipated.

Reports from the Labrador fishery are good. The weather here is uncommonly fine.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The blockade-running steamer *Savannah*, from Texas, came in this morning, out of coal. Her cargo consists of 500 bales of cotton, from New-Orleans for New-York.

The steamer *Lancer*, from Morehead City, arrived to-day, with the propeller *Hudson* in tow, which she picked up outside of the capes, leaking and out of coal.

The new steamer *City of Richmond* came in from Baltimore to-day. She will be placed on the old line between this place and Richmond.

Gens. Mann and Pennypacker are here to-day.

Strike at Utica.

Utica, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 31.

At a meeting held to-night by the operatives of the woolen and cotton factories in this city resolutions were adopted to strike for the ten hour system of labor.

Musical.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 32.

Mme. Parepa, the celebrated prima donna, and Mr. Carl Rosa, the violinist, arrived in the steamship *Africa* to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 31.

ABOUT DAVIS' TRIAL.

The statement put forth by the Associated Press from this city, regarding the probable trial of Jeff. Davis before a civil court, for the crime of treason, is but the simple confirmation of the fact as stated heretofore in the Washington correspondence of the Times. It may now be further stated, that both the President and Secretary of War are decidedly in favor of a trial by civil court, and at the earliest practicable moment. The chief difficulty has been to find a proper tribunal. The President looks with favor upon Knoxville, Tenn., where Davis committed the overt act of treason, by inciting insurrection in a speech to his army, and the vacancy in that circuit caused by the death of Justice Catron could be filled by the assignment of one of the other judges, but the glory of the judicial fame of this trial is believed to be very pardonably coveted by Chief-Justice Chase, in which case Norfolk, Va., will most likely be the scene of the drama. This is what Davis' friends also desire. The statement that the Grand Jury of this district found a bill against Davis for constructive treason does injustice to the intelligence of that jury and the legal mind that drew the bill. The indictment was for the overt act. It may be further said, that whenever and wherever the trial does take place, Gen. Butler, in conjunction with the Attorney-General, will take a prominent part as public prosecutor. The whole matter has been under consideration at a recent Cabinet meeting, where the question of mode and place was so far decided as to render the trial an event near at hand.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The Wirz trial did not proceed to-day, the commission having adjourned from yesterday until to-morrow, in order to afford the Judge-Advocate time to classify the testimony yet to be adduced. By this means the length of the trial may be materially abridged. The evidence will proceed to-morrow.

WIRZ REPUDIATED.

The appeal in rebel-sympathizing sheets of New-York and Washington, asking that money to aid Wirz should be raised and forwarded to the Consul-General of Switzerland, in this city, is indignantly denounced by that gentleman, who scorns to have any connection with such business. As an evidence that there is practical sympathy in the case, it may be added that contributions were forthcoming with considerable liberality.

LARGEST DAY YET.

The income receipts to-day are far ahead of those of any one previous day. They amount to $2,431,115 21, which is $420,000 ahead of any former day's work. The entire receipts for July and August amount to $55,781,009 84, and there is reason to believe that this sum will be increased to $90,000,000 by the 1st of October.

DISPOSITION OF CAPTURED ORDNANCE.

Col. Flagler, ordnance officer of the War Department, has just returned from a tour through the South, where he has been engaged in disposing of the ordnance stores of various fortifications captured from the rebels during the war. An immense amount has been shipped to arsenals at the North, and a large amount, especially on the Mississippi, has been found worthless and consequently condemned.

CORRECTION.

The statement that the Mutual Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, is connected with the Paymaster frauds, is entirely incorrect.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 31.

GEORGE SANDERS.

It has been represented that attempts have been made to abduct George Sanders from Canada, and that these attempts were incited by the President's proclamation offering a reward for his arrest. The only proclamation on the subject which has been issued is that of the 21st of May last, and that promises the reward only upon the condition of the apprehension of Sanders within the limits of the United States.

APPOINTMENT.

Edward Blacke, who has for some years been in the employment of the government in connection with the public buildings, was to-day appointed architect of the capitol.

PAYING OFF.

The Treasury disbursements to the army during the first part of this month were heavy; but for the last ten or twelve days they have been quite light.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

There has recently been a large reduction of old certificates of indebtedness. The new ones issued are not more than one dollar in four, as compared with those redeemed.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The wife of Lewis Washington, of Belair, Va., is now in this city, importuning for the restoration of their farm, which was confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of her husband. Lewis Washington is a relative of the Father of his country, and, it will be recollected, was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry by old John Brown.

SALE OF HOSPITALS.

The temporary frame hospitals and other buildings located in this city and vicinity, which cost the government in the aggregate about a million and a half of dollars, the occasion for their use having passed away with the termination of the war, are now being sold. The lumber brings about two-thirds of its original cost, and finds ready purchasers. It is probable that only one of the hospitals, the Harwood, will be retained, at least for several months, as there are not more than, if as many as, five hundred sick or disabled soldiers remaining here requiring medical care. Harwood Hospital is in a beautiful and healthy location about two miles from Washington, and was formerly the country-seat of Corcoran, the banker, who left this city for Europe at the commencement of the rebellion, and has not yet returned. This site is urged by influential gentlemen as admirably suited for the asylum for disabled soldiers and seamen, a charter to establish which was granted by the late Congress, the corporators numbering one hundred, among them being the chief executive officers of the government, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Vice-Admiral Farragut, and other distinguished army and navy officers,

ADVERTISING LETTERS.

It is estimated that under the new law the cost of advertising letters, which are sent to the Dead Letter Office, not being delivered, will amount to at least $60,000 a year. This sum is an entire loss to the department. If a large portion of the advertised letters were delivered this expense might, the department believes, be justified by the advantages accruing to the public interests. That this is not the case is shown by the fact, that at least seventy per cent. of all advertised letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office. In some of the larger offices the percentage of advertised letters which are delivered, averages less than fifteen per cent. In view of these facts the Postmaster-General has deemed it expedient to rescind his instructions to Postmasters under section 4 of the act approved March 3, 1865. Every Postmaster is required to notify the publisher of the advertised list of his office that, hereafter for the reasons above stated, only one cent per name will be paid for such advertising. If it is not possible to effect an arrangement to have the list published in the newspapers having the largest circulation at this rate, the Postmaster will then cause the list to be printed and posted conspicuously as a substitute for newspaper publication, provided that the entire expense of such printed lists shall not exceed one cent per name. If neither of these arrangements can be effected, he will merely post manuscript lists, for which no charge will be allowed.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Judge-Advocate Chipman to-day was engaged in classifying the witnesses for the government in the Wirz trial. Many of those heretofore subpœnaed will be dispensed with, and only the more important ones will be held for examination. The trial will be resumed to-morrow

CANADA.

Parliamentary Affairs—The Enlargement of the Canals—The Reciprocity Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

Parliament will likely adjourn about the 6th proximo, as the Governor-General leaves here for England on the 16th, and he will prorogue the House before leaving, after which Sir JOHN MICHEL, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada, will succeed him as administrator during his absence.

That much vexed question, "The Removal to Ottawa" of the government departments, is still a matter of much comment. On Wednesday last, Mr. HIGGINSON, who had previously questioned the government as to whether their intentions to Ottawa were honorable, not being perfectly satisfied with the answer, carefully framed another, thinking no doubt that he had left no means of escape. The question was as follows:

"Whether it is the intention of the government, in accordance with their expressed determination, to remove the seat of government to Ottawa at the close of the present session, to notify the employes of the several departments to that effect, and when; and if it is intended also to fix a date for closing the government offices here, and reopening them for public business in Ottawa?"

To which he received for a reply from Mr. CHAPAIS, that it was the intention of the government to give such notice; but the time for closing them here and reopening them in Ottawa was not yet fixed. It is needless to say that the laugh—and there was a great one—was against the champion for Ottawa.

The question of the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals was also brought up, when Mr. J. A. MACDONALD stated that the government intended to enlarge the canals as soon as the means of the country would admit ot it. Which is somewhat an indefinite period.

Quebec on Thursday morning was visited with another fire, which, though perhaps not as destructive as the fire in St. Roch's, but, nevertheless, had it been attended to at the proper time it would have done very little damage. A gentleman who was coming up from the Lower Town, where the fire was raging, was met by a sleepy-looking policeman, (who are also firemen *ex-officio*,) who asked him if that was a fire in Lower Town, and, when answered in the affirmative, turned on his heel and said: "Well, I suppose I must go and wake them up"—meaning his fellow-policemen."

We have received a visit from Messrs. ANGLIN and HATHAWAY, members of the New-Brunswick ministry. The former did, it is said, more than any other one in that province to kill confederation there, by means of his pen in the St. Johns *Freeman*, of which paper he is editor. He was, accordingly, rewarded by a grateful party with a seat in the Cabinet. The Canadian Opposition, headed by Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, gave these two gentlemen a champagne lunch at the St. Louis Hotel, where "Her Majesty's loyal Opposition of Canada," and "Her Majesty's Government of New-Brunswick," in the persons of Messrs. ANGLIN and HATHAWAY, vowed eternal friendship to each other for the noble manner in which they kept Canada and New-Brunswick from living under the same government, (provincial, of course.) A notable feature in the speeches was, that both these gentlemen denied that there was any revulsion of feeling in New-Brunswick in favor of confederation. In the evening they were further entertained by Hon. Mr. HOLTON, in the Parliament House, by the introduction of a motion of non-confidence against the ministry, to the following effect: Mr. GALT moved the House into Committee of Supply, whereupon Mr. HOLTON moved in amendment—

"That the renewal of the treaty of reciprocity with the United States is regarded by the people of this Province as an object of the utmost importance, and in order to secure that object, as well as to augment the trade, and advance the general prosperity of the country, it is expedient that the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals should not be postponed, but should be prosecuted at the earliest possible period, in preference to any other work involving a considerable expenditure, inserted in lieu thereof."

This amendment naturally brought out the latent thunder of the Ministers, who spared none of it on the poor mover. Mr. J. A. MACDONALD) told him (Mr. HOLTON) that the motion was brought up for a "mere clap-trap purpose to make political capital out of that question," and he (Mr. MACDONALD stated that it was the most "unfair, uncandid and unparliamentary proceeding ever adopted by a politician," and he wound up by saying "that there never was such a mean attempt to damage a government." Next came his old friend and former colleague, who, not anxious to hurt his feelings, was comparatively mild. He merely stated that the whole thing was "bosh." Mr. McGEE, who has been ill for some time past, followed, and I can assure you that when D'ARCY once gets his tongue in action, he is not particular as to what he says. He told Mr. HOLTON that, as regards confederation, he (Mr. HOLTON) never discussed it, but nevertheless "he rose at page 17 of the volume of reported debates, and sat down for the last time at page 1,021," (the beginning and the end of the debate,) meaning that he was continually interrupting those who were debating the question. It was really a good speech, and parts here and there were exceedingly well done, and touched off Mr. HOLTON to a nicety. "Not rising to discuss great questions; never initiating great principles, nor cherishing fructifying thoughts, but buggling here a little and there a little, it was always higgle, higgle, higgle"—is about as good a delineation of Mr. HOLTON's character in Parliament as it could be written.

To finish off the debate, Mr. CARTIER accused Mr. HOLTON of being an annexationist, and not true to his country, and taunted him for not going to the Detroit Convention, when appointed as delegate from Montreal by the Board of Trade of that city.

The motion was lost by fifty-eight majority, whereupon the two gentlemen from New-Brunswick went away highly pleased with the kindness of the opposition in general, and Mr. HOLTON in particular.

On the night previous to this Mr. McGEE and Mr. J. S. MACDONALD inaugurated the business of the session with a few rounds of personal abuse, on the subject of certain emigrants sent to this country by the Poor Law Guardians in Ireland.

Yesterday Mr. J. A. MACDONALD (Attorney-General) brought in a bill respecting works connected with the defence of the Province. He also introduced a bill to enable aliens to transmit and take property in this Province by descent.

We have had very cool if not cold weather here for the last three or four days, but to-day it is delightful.

Before closing I may state that a new discovery of gold-bearing quartz has been found in the township of Ascot, in the mine belonging to the Golconda Company. The foreman recently took out about fourteen pounds of quartz, which was found to contain about a penny-weight of gold. The mining in the St. Francis Division, although perhaps not quite as profitable as that of the Chaudiere, is nevertheless progressing most favorably. N.

FROM KEY WEST.

An Abandoned Vessel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, KEY WEST, Aug. 19, 1865.

In the absence of CHAS. HOWE, Esq., Collector of the port, I have thought proper to make the following communication:

The fishing sloop *Lyman Dudley*, BINTANCE, master, from Campeachy, for this port, fell in with and boarded a bark—name unknown—ashore on the Alacranes Reef. The bark was in ballast and nearly new. A portion of the bark's material, consisting of sails, cables, chains, blocks, &c., were brought to this port by the *Lyman Dudley* this day. A case of books, "No. 1,430, vol. 42, from the American Seaman's Friends' Society, Rev. Dr. LOOMIS, Rev. S. B. S. BISSELL, Corresponding Secretaries, No. 80 Wall-street," may give a clue to the name of the wrecked vessel.

I remain, very respectfully,
JOHN SITCHER, D. B.

GLADWIN THE FORGER'S PARAMOUR.—The Hartford *Courant*, of Saturday, gives the following interesting particulars concerning the flight of the paramour whom GLADWIN, the forger, had with him in this city, and who mysteriously disappeared just before his arrest. It seems that she ran away with another lover, taking $1,900 of GLADWIN's stolen money with her. She is a Hartford girl, about 18 years of age, and named ANNA CASEY. It is supposed she and her new lover have gone to Chicago. GLADWIN had given the $1,900 to ANNA with which to set up a house of ill-repute in Hartford, ANNA having urged him to give her money for that purpose. On discovering how she had served him, he grew bold and made inquiries of various persons in Hartford concerning the flown bird, and at last lodged a complaint with the Hartford Chief of Police against her, charging her with absconding with the amount stated. It was just after this transaction that he returned to this city and was nabbed. GLADWIN, while in Hartford, had in his possession a quantity of counterfeit $20 government-notes, but as he did not attempt to pass any he was not arrested. Subsequently, however, a soldier named KILFOIL tried to pass one of the bills, and from him it was learned that GLADWIN was offering to sell them at thirty-three per cent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Beginning of the Fight Between Capt. Henry Heddon and the Sixteenth Ward Gang.

Officer Busteed Introduces Commendatory Letters from Judges Michael Connolly and Richard Kelly and President Wm. A. Darling, of the Third-avenue Railroad.

Subscription for the Family of the Murdered Policeman, Thos. Walker.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, 1865.

Again in Trial Chamber. Again a hundred policemen come, from the forty-one stations in the Metropolitan Police District, up to what President ACTON facetiously but nevertheless aptly styles the Court of Equity. Again a multitude of spectators sit throughout the live-long morning, watching a curious comedy of law, whence lawyers and precedents and red tape generally are ignominiously thrust out to make place for common sense. Again the Metropolitan manipulators are seated beside the delicate regulating hair-springs that guide the complicated movement of this wonderful machine—this Power which is the great and almost sole saviour of the commercial metropolis—a Power whose healthful influence is as broad as the continent. The trials, of which there were only eighty-eight, were not unlike the mails from Brooklyn, in being, without exception, a week after date. But this delay in bringing complaints before the Board of Commissioners is unavoidable, since it is necessary to observe certain formalities in preferring charges, as may be seen in the case of

JAMES HAYES AGAINST CAPT. HENRY HEDDEN,

of the Sixteenth Precinct, wherein—we may as well state in advance—the complainant, who keeps a "break-of-day house," lost his time, the Police Commissioners lost clerical labor that cost at least two dollars, and an Internal Revenue stamp of the value of five nickel cents. The formal complaint against Capt. HEDDEN was as follows:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

To the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York:

I hereby charge HENRY HEDDEN, Captain of the Sixteenth Precinct, with improper conduct. Specification—As set forth in the affidavit hereto annexed.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

THE AFFIDAVIT AGAINST CAPT. HEDDEN.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—James Hayes, residing at No. 251 Eighth-avenue, being duly sworn, says that he is proprietor of a restaurant at the above number; that on the night of Friday, the 4th inst., he was assaulted at his said saloon by one Sullivan, and that he called in Officer Pugsley, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who arrested said Sullivan and conveyed him to the station-house of said precinct, where deponent made a charge of assault and battery against said Sullivan, to Henry Hedden, Captain of said precinct; that said Capt. Hedden refused to entertain said charge, and committed deponent to the cells of said station-house, and there detained him until the morning of the 5th inst., when deponent was discharged by Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and that deponent was thereby prevented from making his charge before the magistrate against said Sullivan; and deponent charges said Capt. Hedden with false imprisonment and slander of deponent's said place of business, by designating it to deponent and others as "a crib which ought to be broken up."

JAMES HAYES.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1865.
N. TUXWELL, Jr., Notary Public.

To the foregoing highly entertaining papers another was annexed, as follows:

TO HENRY HEDDEN—*Sir:* Take notice that charges have been preferred against you to the Board of Metropolitan Police, which charges are now on file in the office of the clerk of the board, at No. 300 Mulberry-street, and a copy thereof is hereto annexed. You are hereby notified and required to answer the said charges in accordance with, and in the manner required by, the rules and regulations for the government of the police force. You will also take notice that your trial upon said charges will be in order, and will take place, at a meeting of said board, to be held at the office of the said board, No. 300 Mulberry-street, in said city, on the 30th day of August, 1865, at — o'clock A. M., and will be continued, as ordered by the board, until the trial is concluded.

SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

I admit due personal service on me of copies of the above complaint, charges, specifications and notice of trial.

HENRY HEDDEN.

All this is only part of the routine required in pressing any complaint against any officer of the Metropolitan Police force. Is it cause for wonder, then, that the trials so closely resemble our Uncle Samuel's mails from Brooklyn? On the reverse of the sheet of charges which we have reproduced above, is a solitary line, reading thus: "I hereby admit the within charge as specified, and waive trial thereon;" and to this line an accused officer sometimes appends his signature. But

CAPTAIN HEDDEN DID NOTHING OF THE KIND,

and introduced Officer PUGSLEY to show that on the night of the 4th inst. a shout for aid was heard in JAMES HAYES' place; that the officer hastened thither, and found a soldier bathed in blood; that the soldier had been stabbed and brutally beaten in the "break-of-day house" kept by HAYES; that he accused HAYES of the assault, and that HAYES retorted with a like accusation against him; that thereupon the officer took both HAYES and the soldier to the station-house; that both were there held until the morning of the 5th, and that they were dismissed by Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market Police Court. The nub of this trial before the commissioners is that

THE COMPLAINANT DID NOT APPEAR

to put in his verbal testimony against the accused, and the Captain being manifestly right, was sent back to take care of the residue of the Sixteenth Ward crowd. A similar circumstance happened to Policeman PATRICK T. MULDOON, of the Twenty-Sixth Precinct, over which Capt. CHARLES N. BRACKETT presides. Mr. THOMAS H. FARREN, of No. 48 Adelphi-street, late Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn, had made affidavit that on the 31st of July Officer MULDOON violently assaulted him, without cause, while he was striving to secure a ticket and key to a state-room on board the steamboat *St. John.* But when the complaint came up for trial Ex-Comptroller FARREN was not at court to put in oral testimony, and the commissioners having already been bothered by several complaints wherein complainants had omitted to appear, resolved to try Officer MULDOON on such testimony as was at hand. They therefore called Mr. COLGROVE, clerk of the *St. John*, and he testified that Mr. Comptroller FARREN, being muchly how-come-you-so? was attempting to force his way through the line to the ticket office, when Officer MULDOON, in the strict performance of his duty, put him back into the line; but the officer, observing two aged ladies near Mr. FARREN, led them forward and enabled them to get tickets and a stateroom in advance of the Ex-Comptroller. This conduct, according to testimony, exasperated the Brooklyn official, and he demanded the officer's name and number. "My name, Sir, is MULDOON, and my number is 366." We volunteer to pay Officer MULDOON's fine. Another case wherein the complainant omitted to put in an appearance was that of

JOHN STOWELL AGAINST WM. H. BUSTEED,

now of the Yorkville Police Court, but formerly of the Ontario *Whig*. The complaint has been hanging over Officer BUSTEED's head these—well, we cannot say how long. Mr. STOWELL, who dwells at No. 1,013 Third-av., and is an agent and collector, made affidavit, long ago, that some time in April last BUSTEED gave him several pawn-tickets that had been taken from a prisoner at the Fourth District Police Court; that he presented the tickets to the proper persons respectively, and received the goods which had been pledged; that he gave these goods to Officer BUSTEED, and that BUSTEED appropriated them to his own use, without making the proper return to the Police Property Clerk. The case was up on Wednesday last, but Mr. JOHN M. FLYNN, counsel for Mr. STOWELL, moved an adjournment, and the commissioners granted it. So, during the week, Officer BUSTEED procured recommendatory letters from Police Justices MICHAEL CONNOLLY and RICHARD KELLY, of the Yorkville Court, and Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING, President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and these he caused to be inclosed in the identical envelope which covers the charges against him. Mr. DARLING says that he knows nothing of the charges against Officer BUSTEED, but that he is led to believe that the animus of the proceedings may be found in the fact that BUSTEED is an important witness for the Third-avenue Railroad Company in civil suit wherein JOHN STOWELL is plaintiff. Justice CONNOLLY writes that he believes the charges against BUSTEED to be without foundation and to have originated in malice, and he adds, moreover, that it is next to impossible that such a transaction as is charged should take place in his court without his knowledge. Justice KELLY's letter is of like import. Justice STEMLER, a witness, whose testimony for the complainant is said to be vital, having declined to appear, the commissioners accommodated Counselor FLYNN by adjourning the hearing until Wednesday next, and promised Mr. FLYNN that they would take measures to insure the appearance of the Justice at that time. We now reach several cases where civilians have

MISAPPREHENDED THE PROVINCE OF POLICEMEN;

and among these, not the least jolly was the complaint of Mr. JOHN D. BRIDGE, of No. 259 East Eighteenth-street, an attaché of one of our theatres, against Policemen JOHN MURRAY and EDWARD ROE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for neglecting to arrest several persons who had assaulted him. Mr. BRIDGE testified that between 1 and 3 A. M., on the morning of the 17th inst., having been beaten in a rear yard in Eighteenth-street by a gang of ruffians, he called Policeman ROE to take the fellows into custody, but that, instead of arresting them, the officer bade him go home, telling him that he was drunk, and threatening to take him in if he did not "move on." Mr. BRIDGE received similar treatment at the hands of Officer MURRAY. Other testimony was adduced, showing that BRIDGE, having been drunk, had begun a sparring tilt, and having struck a foul blow, had been beaten by his antagonist and others. It was further stated, by a Brooklyn Assemblyman, SAMMON—who confessed that he had indulged in divers lagers with the complainant—that Mr. BRIDGE had been on a terrible "jamboree," as President ACTON styled it. The officers, in defence, said that when Mr. BRIDGE requested them to arrest the persons who had assaulted him, he was unable to indicate the particular persons that ought to be arrested; therefore they could make no arrest—quite sufficient excuse.

Next among those who had misapprehended policemen's duties came Mrs. MARY ANN CHUBBUCK, of No. 330 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, who appeared against Policeman WILLIAM UNDERWOOD, of the Forty-first Precinct, alleging that, her husband having locked her out of their dwelling at midnight on the 21st inst., she called the officer and requested him to rap at the outer door and thus gain admission for her; that her husband, BENJAMIN CHUBBUCK, having opened the door, entered into an argument with the officer, and that the latter then beat and clubbed CHUBBUCK, breaking his arm, and otherwise injuring him so severely, that he was a long time confined to his bed. Mr. JOHN PERKINS, of No. 82 Boerum-street, dentist, testified that the place of the complainant's abode is a tenement-house, where there are frequent drunken fights, and in reply to a question which Officer UNDERWOOD propounded the witness admitted that an officer has a difficult task to keep the peace in the neighborhood. A reporter for the Brooklyn *Eagle* testified that he was on his way home at the time of the alleged assault by Officer UNDERWOOD upon Mr. CHUBBUCK, and that, hearing Mrs. CHUBBUCK delivering her sentiments to the officer, he went to the spot; witness, not being able to judge of the volume of a woman's tongue, could not say whether Mrs. CHUBBUCK was intoxicated, and as there was a strong tenor accompaniment from Mrs. CHUBBUCK's child, the witness could not testify to what she said. Ex-Alderman ELISHA W. HINDMAN, of Brooklyn, who appeared as counsel for Officer UNDERWOOD, also gave testimony, and said that CHUBBUCK struck the officer, and that the latter used his baton only in self-defence. Gin appears to have been the groundwork of this complaint, and the officer clearly did his duty.

Here, again, is another case wherein the complainant lost his powder; BARNEY PRINZE, of No. 407 East Twenty-fourth-street, manufacturer of bitters, complained that Mr. WINES had whipped his wife, and that Officer WILLIAM BARNES, of the Eighteenth Precinct, must have witnessed the flogging. Mrs. PRINZE testified that the officer entered her apartments and attempted to take away her boy; the officer, who was in another room, could not have seen the assault. The officer said he had been called upon to arrest a boy for throwing stones; that he entered PRINZE's place to capture the boy; that PRINZE thrust the boy into a bedroom, and swore that he should not be taken out; that he (Officer BARNES) called Mr. WINES, who is an attaché of the Marine Court, to assist him, and that the woman grappled Mr. WINES, who threw her to the floor; whereupon PRINZE rushed upon the officer with a huge Turkish scimetar, and he went to the police-station to obtain assistance. He subsequently returned with several officers, the house was surrounded, and PRINZE and his wife and boy surrendered. They were taken to court and there held to bail in $400 to keep the peace six months. The scimeter, which is a formidable weapon, whose blade is nearly eighteen inches in length, was exhibited in court, and was confiscated and sent to the property clerk, notwithstanding Mrs. PRINZE's "chin-music," as Mr. ACTON characterized her incoherent and interminable chatter.

These cases were rare and racy; but the climax was reached in the complaint of Mrs. AMELIA OSSUSKY, of No. 26 Hudson-street, against Officer GEO. DOWDELL, of the Halls of Justice. (That's the name they have for the Tombs.) Mrs. OSSUSKY's complaint recites that at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23d inst., Officer No. 1,836 (DOWDELL) assaulted her without provocation. Sergt. GILLMORE, of the Court Squad, testifying in Officer DOWDELL's defence, said that the woman being noisy in court, the magistrate had directed Officer DOWDELL to put her out, and that he merely obeyed the order.

Two complaints of officers against officers are noteworthy. In one of them the

IMPORTANCE OF TWO MINUTES

was shown, the complaint being by Sergt. J. MANGIN, of the Ninth Precinct, against Policeman TERRENCE KIERNAN, for absence at roll-call on the 18th inst. The officer, in defence, said that his watch having misled him, he reached his relieving point two minutes late, and found no officer there to take the post in his stead: he could not, therefore, go to the station-house, and was detained on post 58 minutes before relief reached him; hence he was nearly an hour late at the station-house. It is possible that the two minutes here lost may cost the officer as much as Policeman BERNARD SMITH's

NEGLECT TO REPORT HIS SICKNESS

at the Leonard-street Police-station may cost him. Sergt. FARREL found Officer SMITH asleep in Duane-street, and took his shield from his coat; then waked him, and SMITH said that he had been overcome, having been sick. Mr. ACTON—"Your illness is not sufficient excuse, if you neglected to notify the officer in command at your station-house; he would have placed you under the surgeon's care."

A complaint was taken up from the Cedar-street Station-house, where the spirit-rappers, or some other ghostly or ghastly entities or nonentities had torn a blanket. Certain it is that none of the policemen attached to the Twenty-seventh Precinct tore the blanket—for they all swore that they knew nothing of the tearing.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

YET ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

On Saturday afternoon last, GEORGE W. WILLIS, otherwise Irwin, of No. 47 Vandam-street, a young clerk in the employ of Mr. ALPHEUS FOBES, of the New-York Pension Agency office, at the intersection of Exchange-place and Hanover-street, received from his employer a tin box containing $3,000, which he was to deposit in a bank; but, instead of making a deposit, he absconded to Albany and thence to Troy, and there, before Monday morning, he had cultivated amiable relations with a Trojan miss, and with her contrived to spend nearly $500 of the stolen money. Repenting, on Monday afternoon, he returned $2,000 by express to Mr. FOBES. This act revealed his whereabouts, and Detective-Officer OBER was sent to arrest him. He was found at one of the best hotels in Troy, and had in his possession $541 05. Justice DOWLING, declining to accept bail, committed him for trial.

A CHAMBERS-STREET MERCHANT IN CUSTODY.

Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, having a warrant from Justice DOWLING, arrested Mr. THEODORE BESSON, of No. 148 Chambers-street, merchant, and took him to the Tombs, where Mr. CHARLES S. BRYCE, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. SCHWAB & SMITH, of No. 69 Broad-street, made affidavit that on the 16th of August Mr. BESSON applied for sixty days' credit on a consignment of twelve barrels of whisky, of the value of $1,060, representing that he was solvent, and transacting a profitable business. On this representation the whisky was delivered to BESSON, and an hour or two thereafter, it is alleged, BESSON turned it over to his nephew, Mr. SAMUEL A. BESSON, of No. 203 Chambers-street, for a price much less than he had agreed to pay. It is, therefore, charged that he intended to defraud Messrs. SCHWAB & SMITH, and that in this transaction he has been guilty of false pretence. Mr. BRYCE's affidavit further recites that, on the 22d of August Mr. FRANK WRIGHT commenced an action, in the Supreme Court, against BESSON, to recover $4,061, which is alleged to be due Mr. WRIGHT, and that BESSON's property was seized by the Sheriff under an attachment that was issued by the court. The prisoner was required to find bail in $2,000.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERIES.

Yesterday morning, Justice LEDWITH, having reviewed the testimony which had been taken in the case of the People against CHARLES BROWN, BROWER, otherwise Sam Davis, one of the concert-den attachés who are accused of hounding JENKINS, the Phenix Bank teller, on to the commission of the robberies for which he has been consigned to the Tombs, rendered a decision requiring BROWN to find $5,000 bail or stand committed for trial. Mr. SIDNEY H. STUART, counsel for BROWN, notified the court of his intention to appeal at once to the Supreme Court for a review of the proceedings. BROWN, meanwhile, has been committed to the Tombs.

ARREST AT THE ASHLAND HOUSE.

PETER WHEELER, an Albanian, was committed to answer for entering, by turning a key of the door with nippers, Mr. JACOB G. CONRAD's room in the Ashland House, on Wednesday night, with intent to steal. Mr. CONRAD, being in his room, attempted to seize the burglar, but failed, and the fellow escaped into another room, where he was captured by Policeman WINSHIP, of the Eighteenth Precinct

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

STREET ROBBERY YESTERDAY FORENOON.

The police returns, yesterday, reported a complaint which had been preferred by Mr. MOSES ADLER, of No. 173 Stanton-street, for robbery in the first degree. Mr. ADLER makes affidavit that between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while he was passing through Ridge-street, near Broome, a young ruffian sprang upon him, and, grasping his throat with one hand, attempted with the other to steal his wallet from his pantaloons pocket. Mr. ADLER struggled with the robber, and, releasing himself from his clutch, fled into a butcher's shop across the street; but the fellow, not to be foiled, pursued him and made a second attempt, and might have succeeded, but for the interference of the butcher. The bandit now fled, and was in turn pursued by Mr. ADLER and the butcher until they reached a street corner near which Policeman MURPHY was patrolling, and the alarm being given him, he headed off the fugitive, and with a number of well directed blows with his baton, brought him to terms. At court the prisoner described himself as WILLIAM FISHER, peddler, 22 years of age. The magistrate, having listened to the testimony, declined to accept bail, and committed him for trial. Mr. ADLER's wallet contained $2,000 in treasury notes. The foregoing is the police account. What renders it more curious is, none of the police magistrates have any knowledge of any such case.

ALBANY CITY BANK.

On Wednesday evening, Policeman McMURRAY, of the Tenth Ward, apprehended EDWARD KAENER, for attempting to pass upon Mr. AUGUST J. JOHANTZ, of No. 49 Norfolk-street, a spurious five-dollar note, purporting to have been uttered by the Albany City Bank. The prisoner was committed, it having been shown that he had sought to pass the same bill upon other tradesmen.

BURGLARY IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.

On the night of the 22d ult., Mr. WILLIAM H. CLINCH's refreshment saloon, at the Roosevelt-street Ferry, was entered through a window, and pennies of the value of $20 were taken from a draw. Officer NICHOLSON, of the Forty-fifth Predinct, arrested WILLIAM VAN BRUNT, of No. 274 South Third-street, and JOHN MYERS, of No. 120 South Eighth-street, Williamsburgh, and the prisoners were committed to answer for the burglary.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

On Wednesday evening Mr. HENRY G. MONARQUE, of No. 395 East Eighth-street, was standing on the sidewalk at the intersection of Grand and Lewis streets, and one ROBERT CARLOW, who was passing at a rapid gait, seized his gold watch and chain, but was in turn seized by Mr. MONARQUE. CARLOW, however, released himself by striking Mr. MONARQUE in the eye, but was almost immediately captured by Policeman EGAN, of the Eleventh Ward. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Office of the Detective Police.

BROADWAY JEWELRY CONCERN IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday morning Detective Officer WALLING, having been informed that one L. HAYWARD, of the firm of HAYWARD & Co., [of No. 229 Broadway, had been engaged in the swindling business through the Post-office, laid in wait for the accused at the Post-office, and took him into custody at the moment when he was receiving forty-two letters that had arrived in the morning mail. These missives were from the Eastern, Middle and Western States, and contained money that had been forwarded in response to HAYWARD & Co.'s circular, representing that they could sell jewelry at half the usual cost price, and for $5 would mail to any address certain prizes ranging between gold sleeve-buttons and gold watches. The prisoner was taken before District-Attorney HALL, and measures were taken to prosecute him for violation of the laws regarding lotteries.

FUGITIVE FROM WHITE PLAINS JAIL.

Officer HAWKS, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested PETER CAMPBELL, on whose trail the police have been for a long time. CAMPBELL escaped from White Plains Jail some time since, and has perpetrated a number of thefts and burglaries since his escape. Warrants were out for his arrest by the authorities of White Plains, Westchester County, by whom a reward had been offered for his apprehension.

Subscriptions for the Murdered Policeman Walker's Family.

Treasurer McMURRAY gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $38 since our last report, toward a fund for the deserving family of the murdered Policeman THOMAS WALKER. The contributors and amounts are as follows:

John Wilson	$10	A Law and Order Citizen	$1
Henry W. Smith	10	James A. Roosevelt	10
Andrew Moore	2	J. B. Vance	5

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—FELL FROM A WINDOW.

RUDOLPH STEHLE, a German, of twenty years, who had but recently arrived in this country, accidentally fell from a third-story window in Mrs. CATHERINE MULLER's boarding-house, at No. 214 Tenth-avenue, and was instantly killed. The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death."

FOUND DROWNED.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, that had been found in the North River, off Thirty-sixth-street. Deceased was about 5 feet 7 inches in stature, 40 years of age, had light brown hair and short goatee, and wore patched pantaloons and a sheath-knife in a belt. The body had been in the water about five days.

BY CORONER GOVER—THE ARROW EXPLOSION—CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Coroner GOVER resumed the investigation in the *Arrow* explosion case yesterday morning, and after examining Messrs. DAVID D. SMITH, of Nyack; JOHN FANNA, JOEL W. HOPPER, JOHN G. BERTHOLF, ALFRED CONKLIN and THOMAS McGEE, and Mrs. MARGARET VAN TASSEL, adjourned the hearing until 10½ o'clock this morning. The testimony of Mr. DAVID D. SMITH was as follows:

I reside at Nyack; am one of the owners of the *Arrow;* bought her about the 10th of April last; estimated her value at about $25,000 or $30,000; do not know that her boilers are six years old; a new boat of the description of the *Arrow* might be worth from $50,000 to $60,000; the *Arrow* is about 27 years old; about ten years after her launch, she was burned to the water's edge while in her dock at Nyack; she was rebuilt in 1851 or 1852; she was again burned, and again rebuilt, the next year, and lengthened; hardly any of the old boat was left; at the time of the accident she was a good boat, with the exception of her boilers; loaded with freight and passengers, she could make the trip from New-York to Haverstraw in her appointed time with twenty pounds of steam, provided adverse tide and wind were not too strong; I have never heard any complaint in regard to the safety of her boilers.

Mrs. Van Tassell, widow of the fireman who lost his life on board the *Arrow*, testified that previous to the accident her husband told her that the boat's boilers were defective and might be blown up at any moment, and furthermore that the boat carried more steam than the law allowed; she had besought him to seek employment on another boat, and he had resolved to notify his employer of his intention to leave, and was to have given this notice on the day subsequent to the disaster.

The Charges Against the Street-Cleaning Commission.

The Mayor received yesterday morning, at the hands of DANIEL F. TYLER, Esq., the messenger of the Governor, the following note, inclosing a copy of the charges and specifications against the members of the Street-Cleaning Commission:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 30.

SIR: Herewith you will be served with copies of charges and specifications that have been preferred against you. An opportunity of being heard in defence thereof will be given at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th day of September, 1865, at the Executive Chamber, in the City of Albany, before me, and you are requested to appear at such time and place, with the proofs you may desire to offer on an investigation of the same.

Very respectfully,
R. E. FENTON, Governor of New-York.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor New-York City.

The charges are as follows:

To His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I respectfully present the following charges and specifications of official misconduct against MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller of the City of New-York: C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of said city; FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector of the said city; JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation of the said city; and JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Recorder of the said city, and each of them, and ask that the same be examined by you, and the guilty parties removed from office, as provided by law:

CHARGES.

That the officers above-named, being authorized and required, as commissioners, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 1, 1865, to make a contract for cleaning the streets of the said city for a term of not less than five years, with the person or persons whose proposals should, in the judgment of said commissioners, or a majority of them, secure the most effective service and the most advantageous to the public interests, did willfully and corruptly disobey and disregard the provisions and requirements of the said act, and did willfully and corruptly, in pretended compliance with the said act, but actually in subversion and violation thereof, make a contract with persons for cleaning the streets of the said city for a term of ten years, whose proposals were not, as the said commissioners well knew, the most advantageous to the public interest, or likely to secure the most effective service; and did willfully and corruptly plan and consummate a fraudulent and wasteful job, for the purpose of securing personal and pecuniary benefit to the said commissioners, or some of them, and of illegally and improperly enriching persons who are their dependents or associates, and did, in other respects, willfully and corruptly misuse and abuse the power and authority conferred upon them, as aforesaid, and seize and usurp power and authority not conferred upon them by the said act, to the great wrong and injury of the public, and to the great pecuniary loss and damage of the corporation of the City of New-York."

There were fourteen specifications, in which Mr. GREGORY stated positively the facts on which he founded the charges. The substance of the specifications, which are very long, have already been published.

Capt. Brackett and the Hackmen.

THE SORROWS OF A STABLE-KEEPER.

Sergt. WM. J. ROBINSON, of the City Hall Police, apprehended JOHN GAYNOR, a coach driver in the employ of Mr. TIMOTHY DALY, of Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue, and the prisoner, after having been held in the Second Ward Station-house over night, was taken to the Tombs and fined $5 by Alderman JONES. To this arrest an interesting tale attaches, which we cannot relate without reproducing the following letter:

SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE,
Aug. 15, 1865.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I am endeavoring to support my family by keeping a livery stable in this locality, and my chief earning is from the conveyance of persons from my stable to the Park. My business is interfered with and materially injured by persons from distant parts of the city standing with hacks and soliciting passengers in every part of Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, opposite my door as well as elsewhere. There is no hack-stand in the street nor in the vicinity, and yet, in violation of law and to the great injury of my business, they have not been prevented by the authorities. May I hope that you will give directions to your officers to have this state of things abated, and that justice may be done me in the premises, and I will remember your kindness with gratitude.

Truly yours,
TIMOTHY DALY.

N. B.—The numbers of the hacks are 145, 273, 317, 391, 407, 474, &c.

Mayor GUNTHER submitted this letter to Marshal MORTON and Capt. BRACKETT, and the latter, having consulted the Superintendent of Police, instructed Sergt. ROBINSON and Officers KENNALLY and PARSEL, of the City Hall force, to go to Seventy-first-street in civilian attire and apprehend any hackney coachman that they might find violating corporation ordinances. Arrived at Seventy-first-street, the officers were hailed by a hackman who had neither badge nor cards, and they at once engaged his coach at $2 an hour, or precisely double the fee which a hackman may charge under the law. Off they drove toward Fifth-avenue; but here they amazed the hackman by ordering him to drive, not into the Park, but straightway to the City Hall, at the same time displaying their shields as Metropolitan Policemen detached on special service. Thus Mr. DALY, seeking to drive others from the field, burned his own fingers; one of his own hackmen being the first person that has suffered the penalty of violating the law. Sergt. ROBINSON assures our reporter that the drivers of every one of the coaches whose numbers Mr. DALY gives in his *nota bene* have complied with the requirements of the law.

A Mad Bull on the Murray-street Pier—A Dead Bull at the City Hall.

BRAVERY OF POLICEMEN WILLIAMS AND FARLEY.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a mad bull broke loose on the Murray-street pier, and Officer JOHN WILLIAMS, of the City Hall Police, being near the spot, attacked the animal with his revolver, and lodged a bullet in his neck. This drew the attention of the infuriated beast to the officer, and he rushed upon him of the blue coat and brass buttons, impaling him and tossing him heavily across the pier. Regaining his footing, the officer again fired, and the bull rushed upon him and tossed him again across the pier, and then repeated the movement. Having vented his spite upon the officer, the Taurine quadruped new rushed up Murray-street, pursued by Policeman WILLIAMS, who, happily not having been mortally wounded, kept close at the heels of the beast, and fired upon him until he had emptied every chamber of his pistol. The chase was continued on up Greenwich-street, where Policeman FARLEY, of the Third Ward, joined in the chase and fired upon the bull until he had reached Hubert-street, where he fell from loss of blood, and was dispatched by the officers. The animal's carcass was then carted off to the City Hall, to await the appearance of the owner. Officer WILLIAMS bears several severe wounds on his person, and a policeman's coat which cost him $19 has been torn to shreds; but beyond this no damage seems to have been done.

Double Flange Railroad Car Wheels.

We have seen a new invention, designed to effectually prevent cars from running off the track, the spreading of rails around sharp curves, and the breaking of axles by the strain and force of friction being transferred from one end of the axle to the other, which is effected by the action of the outer flange in conjunction with the inner on the opposite rails; and it seems from the tests afforded us, while examining the model, that it will perform all that is claimed for it. In the running of these wheels it will be seen that they cling to the track with tenfold the usual tenacity, the outer flange coming into immediate action on an abrupt curve, and the force of the strain, as well as friction, being equally distributed between rails, wheels and ends of axles. The whole superstructure is vastly strengthened thereby, this improvement insuring safety to life, limb and property, and immunity from accident arising from ordinary causes, such as running off the track. It is not pretended that this wheel will prevent collisions, the reckless infringement of the rules of railroads, or the criminal displacement of rails, or ties, or obstructions heaped upon the track by the malicious and evil disposed. These cannot be classed under the head of ordinary causes of accidents. Nearly two-thirds of the accidents resulting in loss of life and property (it is a well known fact) have been caused by the throwing of cars from the track when running at a full rate of speed.

Although much has been done in the way of ventilation, sleeping accommodations, the construction of new brakes, and various improvements in car and engine building, no improvement has been sought or adopted to prevent cars running off the track—one of the most fertile of all causes of accident. On the score of economy of life and property, this invention recommends itself as an improvement of car-wheels. A train of two cars and an engine is enough to show the working of the whole improvement on a section of any road, to the satisfaction of companies. In view of the fact that accidents are multiplying themselves every day, it behooves railway officials to test every practical improvement having the safety of running trains in view. Messrs. BALL & WHEELOCK are the inventors.

Machine Shop Items.

The Providence Steam Engine Company, of Providence, R. I., the builders of the engines of the United States steamers *Pawtuxet* and *Algonquin* are now engaged upon two pair of 60-inch cylinder engines for the new fast sloops in process of construction. They are also engaged on a pair of engines with 23-inch cylinders and four feet stroke. They are building for the Erie Railway a new locomotive, with Dickinson's boiler, which is truly a novel piece of workmanship and arrangement. The engine-driver is placed forward of the boiler, directly over the spot where the smoke-chimney of the engines now in use are placed. The fireman still will retain his station behind the boiler. The boiler being of an entirely different form from these in use at the present time, will enable the locomotive water-tank and coal-box to be in one continuous frame, so that there will be no tender. The cylinder will be 20 inches in diameter, with 26-inch stroke of piston. The valve-motion and cut-off will be on a new plan. Great things are expected of this new arrangement, and certainly in these days of railroad accidents, it seems right and proper that the engine-driver should be so placed as to receive the first fruits of his negligence. This company are also engaged in building a number of portable engines.

The Corliss Engine Company, of Providence, perhaps, covers a larger area of ground than any other shop in the country; all of its buildings, however, are only one story in height. They are building two pairs of 60-inch and 100-inch engines for the new sloops and the frigate *Pompanoosuc*. This company built the engines of the United States steamer *Saco*; a portion of them are now being overhauled at the shop. One of the noticeable things to be seen here is a condenser casting, all in one piece, weighing 32,500 pounds. It is truly a fine piece of work. All of the other shops cast theirs in two pieces.

The Hope Iron Foundry, of Providence, is busily engaged in building the American Ship-windlass Company's windlass, a machine which has found such favor as to be in use on board of nearly four hundred vessels. It is a great improvement upon the English windlass, which has been in use so many years on our vessels. With this American machine a less number of men are required. It is simple, powerful, and less liable to get out of repair than any in use. At times the safety of the vessel, her cargo and hundreds of valuable lives, depend upon the windlass; and it is the duty of shipowners to put on board their vessels the best of such an important part of a vessel. The Hope Foundry are building an experimental engine for their own use, upon a new, and what seems to be, a practical idea. They are also constructing a caloric engine, which is destined to throw the Ericsson machine into the shade completely.

The Wilmington Iron Works, PUSEY, JONES & Co., at Wilmington, Del., are constructing the machinery for the new iron-clad *Shackamaxon*, building at Philadelphia. The machinery is from the design of JNO. BAIRD, and consists of two pair of direct acting engines, having cylinders 46¼ inches in diameter, and 50 inches stroke of piston. Each pair of engines will drive a screw of 15 feet in diameter. There are eight horizontal tubular boilers, each 20 feet 4 inches wide, 13 feet long and 14 feet high, together having a heating surface of 22,500 square feet. They are also building two iron side-wheel steamers, to run on the Cape Fear River, N. C.

The machine-shops around the country generally are quite busy, and there seems to be a promise that in a few months they will have all they can do to fill orders.

SHIP-BUILDING.

JOHN W. LYMAN, of Philadelphia, is building a new steam propeller of 1,635 tons, to be called the *Nsehannock*. She is of the following dimensions: Length, 238 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet 6 inches. She is to be fitted up in the best possible style, and will be a first-class vessel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNITED SERVICE SOCIETY, S. N. Y.—EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of ex-officers and men of the army and navy was held, on Wednesday evening, at STEINWAHR's Hall, No. 415 Grand-street, for the purpose of organizing a United Service Club in the Eighth Assembly District. Col. A. B. SAGE, of the central organization, called the meeting to order, and after stating the objects of the society, read the constitution of the central body, and the platform adopted last July, and recommended their adoption by the club. On motion, they were unanimously adopted, and the club proceeded to the election of officers and delegates. The following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.: President, Maj. S. V. PILGRIM; Secretary, Lieut. RICHARD VALLOTTON; Delegates, Messrs. SPENCER, DE GRUSKE and PILGRIM. After addresses by the chairman, Mr. LEWIS and Col. SAGE, the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening, Sept. 6.

CITY MISSION.—On Wednesday evening the City Mission held their monthly meeting in the Forty-third-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. WETMORE presiding. Several missionaries were introduced, who stated facts and incidents from their own observation and experience, going to show the utility of visiting among the poor, and the success of efforts put forth for their good. Strangers in the city without any church home; boys sent here by pious mothers, have been taken by the hand, and made to feel that they had a brother, and have been persuaded to attend the mission station, and have begun to live a new life. A returned soldier, who had done important service as a scout, was ruining himself soul and body, by rum. He would sell his suspenders and pawn his shirt, but that he would get the drink. He has yielded to kindness and listened to good counsel and given up his evil ways. Fast young men, living in brown-stone fronts, have been occasionally reached and led to amendment. The statistical figures were up to the usual average; 4,500 missionary visits made, and 68,000 tracts distributed.

ALBERT PIKE AS A MASON.—It having been reported that the rebel poet and General, ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, has applied to the President for pardon, and that two hundred Masons have indorsed his application, Mr. DANIEL CARPENTER, Master of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467 F. and A. M., has addressed a letter to the TIMES, asking why two hundred Masons took this action *as Masons*, and stating his belief that sixty thousand Masons of the State of New-York will not indorse their action.

KETCHUM ROBBED IN THE TOMBS.—The tier boy and two other prisoners managed to "go through" young KETCHUM in his cell yesterday, and robbed him of $70. The thieves were discovered, and the money recovered. JENKINS since he has been confined in the Tombs has also been robbed of his gold watch. There is a prospect of the watch being recovered, as the thief is somewhere in prison.

SHOOTING IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning WILLIAM PAINE and HUGH SHERLOCK fought in a liquor-store in Water-street, corner of James-slip, and PAINE shot SHERLOCK, lodging a bullet in his shoulder. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the bullet was extracted. Sergt. CARPENTER and Officer CONNERS took PAINE to the Oak-street Police Station, and Justice DOWLING committed him to await the result.

THE KNIFE.—Late on Wednesday night, JOSEPH BOWLING and DAVID SCHNEIDER quarreled in the dwelling of the latter, at No. 121 Third-street, and BOWLING drew a dirk and stabbed SCHNEIDER in the breast, inflicting a wound which Dr. KREHBUHL thinks must prove mortal.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BROOKLYN MILITARY UNION.—The veterans of the late war residing in Brooklyn, are taking necessary measures to form a military union, with the view of self protection and the advancement of their own individual interests. The following is their card:

"All who have borne arms in defence of the Federal Government in the late war, residing in Kings County, are invited to the mass meeting at Sawyer and Thompson's Hall, corner of Fulton-avenue and Jay-street, on Monday evening, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock, to aid in perfecting the above-named organization as heretofore publicly proposed and discussed. None but ex-members of the army or navy will be admitted. Soldiers! whenever the 'assembly' sounded at the front you sprang into line promptly to face the nation's enemy. Now, the country is, by your bravery and sacrifices, enjoying peace, security and an exalted name among the nations of the earth, the 'assembly' sounds again, but it is to see that you are not forgotten. Fall in! 'God helps those who help themselves.' By order.

Wm. Hemstreet, late Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. V.; J. Jourdan, late Brevet Brig.-General U. S. V.; Joseph E. Palmer, late Brevet Colonel U. S. V.; E. B. Fowler, Colonel Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M.; James McLear, Lieutenant Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M."

HOTEL THIEF CAPTURED.—Detective FROST yesterday took into custody a young man named CHARLES W. LIGHTBURNE, a native of Bermuda, on the complaint of JOSEPH VALDEZ, both boarding at No. 4 Sands-street, who charges him with having taken different sums of money and a bowie-knife from his own and another boarder's trunks. On searching the trunk of the accused, the missing bowie-knife was found; also, four bunches of hotel keys belonging to the St. Nicholas, Earle's, French's and Worden's Hotels, in New-York. A number of other keys were also found in his possession. From information received since his arrest, it is believed that he operated quite extensively about hotels and boarding-houses. He was committed to jail by Justice BUCKLEY, to await examination.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The following is a list of the delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention at Albany, by the Regular and National Democrats of Kings County, who have united in opposition to the Citizens' Democratic General Committee: First District, JOHN PAULDING; Second District, JAMES GARRISON; Third District, WM. B. LEWIS; Fourth District, CALVIN G. PRATT; Fifth District, JAMES H. CORNWELL; Sixth District, ROBERT W. ALLEN; Seventh District, LUKE O'REILLY. The Assembly Conventions of the Citizens' Democratic General Committee will meet to-day, and will nominate as delegates such men as HENRY C. MURPHY, TUNIS G. BERGEN and others who have been prominent in the politics of the county for many years past.

A FAMILY QUARREL WITH SERIOUS RESULTS.—A young man named JAMES WARD, residing with his parents in Atlantic, near Classon-avenue, was shot on Tuesday evening last by his half-brother, MARK WARD, a lad 13 years of age. A difference arose between them, and Mrs. WARD took the part of her own son (the youngest.) The eldest, (the step-son,) who is 21 years of age, beat the mother on account of her interference, when the youngest managed to get a pistol and fired, the ball striking the back of JAMES near the shoulder-blade. The youngster then left and hid himself somewhere. The wound was examined by Dr. GREGG, who extracted the ball, and pronounced the wound as not of a dangerous character.

THE BUTCHER'S EXCURSION.—The German Butchers' Association went on their annual target excursion yesterday—the destination being East New-York. They presented a very fine appearance, all being mounted on good stout horses, and uniformly dressed in black coats, check sleeves and white aprons. The prizes were a bullock valued at $200, and enough calves and sheep to warrant one at least for every man who hit the target. Two years ago, there was a prize for every man; and several animals being left, they were raffled for. It was about the same on this occasion. Every man was sure of a prize of some kind. The company was under command of Capt. GEORGE KINKEL.

THE EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—The expenses of the Brooklyn City Government for next year are estimated by the Mayor in his annual budget at $2,770,284 60. The committee of the joint board have had several meetings, at which the different items were discussed, and it was finally determined to reduce the sum total $75,000. The total, as reduced, includes an appropriation of $15,000 for a new Metropolitan Police Headquarters, which is urgently required, not only for the police, but for the accommodation of lost children and strangers, of which there are many, who may not have sufficient funds for a night's lodging. The committee will hold their final meeting on Wednesday of next week, when the first meeting of the joint board will be called.

DEALING IN POLICIES.—A colored servant in the employ of PETER WILLIAMS, Navy-street, named ANN MARIA KING, was brought before Justice Buckley yesterday on the charge of robbing Mrs. WILLIAMS of considerable property. Some $30 worth of articles were recovered, and the girl acknowledged that she had stolen them for the purpose of raising money to buy lottery policies. The accused was committed to await a hearing.

RETURN OF VETERANS.—The Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, which was mostly raised in Brooklyn, are daily expected home, and it is no more than proper that the local military authorities of this city should give them a suitable reception. They participated in fifteen battles and sieges. The regiment is now under the command of Col. CHRISTOPHER MACDONALD.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a bundle of hay in the rear of BERNARD TATE's stable, in Douglass, near Bond-street, accidentally caught fire. The flames communicated to the house of JOHN HUGHES, and caused damages to the extent of $150. No insurance.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—MARK WARD, the youth who shot his brother a few days since, in a quarrel, was arrested on Wednesday, and was yesterday taken before Justice MOREHOUSE and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

TAKEN IN AND CARED FOR.—An infant about six weeks old was last evening left in the area-way of the house of Mrs. JOHN BLUNT, No. 71 Remsen-street. The little stranger was taken in, and the family being pleased with it, made provisions for its care.

INCENDIARISM.—The stable of Mr. LANGAN, in Tenth-street, near Grand, was fired between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday, but the fire was discovered in time to be extinguished without giving an alarm.

BROKEN INTO.—On Monday night last the houses, Nos. 47 and 141 Park-avenue, and No. 88 Adelphi-street, were broken into by burglars, who escaped without stealing much, however.

Williamsburgh.

DARING BURGLARY IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.—About 4 A. M. yesterday some daring burglar placed a ladder against one of the front windows of the residence of Mr. MINOR H. KEITH, corner of Lee-avenue and Hews-street, E. D., and by that means entered the house and noiselessly explored the different unoccupied rooms, where he found and carried off notes for $2,800, one gold and one silver watch, and several minor articles. The ladder was left behind by the burglar.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUDDEN DEATH—THE CORONER THREATENED.—On Wednesday Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City, learned of the sudden death of a laboring man named MICHAEL DUNN, at his boarding-house in North First-street. Upon going to the premises the family demanded to know what right he had there, and threatened to pitch him out of the window if he did not leave immediately, and the suggestion to leave was acted upon without loss of time. The Coroner then called upon Dr. CRAIG, the attending physician, who stated that DUNN was attacked with cholera morbus on Monday afternoon, caused by eating stale vegetables, and died that night, and upon his giving a certificate to that effect, the Coroner gave a permit for burial.

A YOUTHFUL HIGHWAY ROBBER.—A boy about 16 years of age, named MICHAEL SHAY, residing in New-York, was taken before Judge POPE, of Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of robbing a boy named FRANKLIN SUQUICK of $15. The complainant, who is employed in carrying small packages to and from the Bremen steamer to New-York, alleges that about a week since, while on his way from the Bremen steamer to New-York, the accused came up to him on the Hoboken green, and, throwing one arm around his neck, forcibly took from his pocket an envelope containing $15, and while a companion held the complainant's hands, he ran away. The accused was identified yesterday while on his way to the Elysian Fields, and was arrested by Officer LEWIS. Judge POPE held him for trial.

A WIFE KILLED BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.—A young colored man, named MORRIS ELLSWORTH, recently a private in the Fourteenth Rhode Island Infantry, deliberately shot his wife through the head, by means of a pistol, at Newark, on Monday night, causing almost instant death. The young couple had been married but a little over a year, and since Spring had been separated, the husband believing that he had just cause to suspect the constancy of his wife. He states that on Monday night he found a man in the house with her, the same person with whom he has seen his wife in company on previous occasions. He also declares that he had no intention of taking the life of his wife; that he designed to fire over her head, but that she rose suddenly and received the ball in her brain.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown man, apparently a German, was found in the water at the foot of Second-street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. Deceased was about five feet eight or nine inches high, sandy hair, goatee and moustache. The only garments on his person were a drab vest, check cotton shirt, black silk necktie and gaiters. Coroner AYERY took charge of the remains, and will hold an inquest this (Friday) afternoon.

REV. CHAUNCEY BURR ROBBED.—Rev. CHAUNCEY BURR, while attending the Democratic State Convention at Trenton, on Wednesday, as a delegate, had his pocket picked by some light-fingered individual of about $300. Councilman LOUGHREY, delegate from Hoboken, lost about $20 in the same manner while in the cars returning home.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE TEMPTATION TOO GREAT.

Patrick Rafferty, a laborer, aged 30, was charged with stealing $29, the property of William Burke. From the evidence it appears that complainant and defendant made a street-acquaintance, and both went on a spree. Finally they reached a liquor saloon, near Rafferty's house, and Mrs. Rafferty dropped in, too. After having several drinks, Rafferty became very communicative, and told Burke of the vice and dangers of the city. "Arrah," my friend," said Pat to Burke, as he testified, "if yese was in many a store, ye'd a been robbed long ago." Burke nodded an assent to the remark made, and soon after that took his pocket-book out to pay for the liquors, when, to get at the small change, he had to take out the larger bills to find the stamps. In doing this he displayed $59. While the pocket-book lay on the counter, Rafferty asked Burke, as he gave him a gentle poke in the side, if he ever enjoyed a Corkonian embrace. Burke wanted to know what that was, when Pat said the shins, elbows and sides joined in fraternal embrace. The two were in a wrestle in a twinkling, and in the short scuffle the pocket-book was forgotten by the one and whipped up by the other, as he passed it in this Corkonian polka. After the short scuffle of legs, shins and arms, Rafferty was seized with a sudden attack of cholera morbus and left the room in agony. The wife followed shortly after, and Burke remained in the store wondering by what means the pocket-book had disappeared, when back came Mrs. Rafferty with the missing book. Burke counted the money and found it minus $29, when he caused the arrest of Rafferty, who was sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary.

HOW COTTON IS STOLEN.

The amount of cotton pilfered from bales while they lie on the docks is past belief, and how to stop the evil is beyond the inventive genius of man, as the facilities to take it are so many. In this case the cotton was stolen by Michael Mullen, who wore a stevedore's badge, which gave him more than ordinary opportunities to steal. He went on the wharf with a blue shirt in his pocket, and pretended to be engaged in unloading a vessel. He stopped there two hours, and was once ordered off the dock, but his shield enabled him to return again. A chance was given him, and he made a bag of his shirt and put fifteen pounds of cotton in it, worth $5, when he was arrested. He tried to prove that he was employed there, the prosecution disproved that; he then asserted it was waste, dirty cotton he had picked off the dock, it was proven to be clean; he showed by one witness a previous good record, the present larceny wiped previous good character out. Defendant offered to prove he had a wife and three children to support; District-Attorney Hutchings, with great magnanimity, would not attempt to controvert that point—the thing was both possible and probable.

Guilty—Penitentiary one month.

A MALICIOUS URCHIN.

Thomas Dowd, aged 14, was charged in conjunction with others, with standing in the street and firing at the windows of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The witness, a little girl named Mary McCarty, was the witness in the case. She had known Dowd for years and saw him, and could not be mistaken. She saw him break two windows. John Keefe, a boy of about fourteen, undertook to prove an *alibi* and tried to account for every hourD owd had spent with him that daſ in an- other part of the city. It turned out on the cross-ex-amination that he admitted he was among the boys who demolished the church windows, but denied having having any hand in it himself. To save her son, Mrs. Dowd perjured herself by trying to prove that the witness McCarty had committed perjury. The perjury on her part was proven by the girl McCarty, and supported by the police in every particular. The prisoner was found guilty, and orders were given to make inquiry into his previous character.

A TAILOR CAUGHT NAPPING.

Felix Montenay was charged with the larceny of a set of communion service. The circumstances surrounding this case are singular. According to the evidence of Mr. Merrit, the store of A. Weltman must have been broken into, and the communion service stolen. The thief, after he got possession of it, probably could not get a receiver to purchase, as it was only plated. The goods consisted of a flagon and communion cups, worth six or seven dollars. The prisoner, bound to turn his larceny to account, entered the tailoring establishment of Mr. James B. Smith, in the Seventh-avenue. Here is Mr. Smith's version of how he was caught napping. About two weeks ago, he came to my place and gave an order for a suit of clothes, but said he had not got the money. Money was due him from the government for service in the United States, and he had just come from Charleston, S. C. He came the day following and brought a silver set, and said he was going to make a present of it to his mother in Savannah, and asked if I would keep it till he came from down town. He came back in an hour or two, and said he could not get his pay at No. 40 Exchange-place. He represented the silver set to be worth a hundred dollars, and asked, if it was left as security, if I would not buy a pair of boots for him. I went out and bought a pair of boots for him on the strength of his representations. The transaction cost me $15. Mr. Weltman identified his goods in court.

The prisoner was found guilty, sent to the Penitentiary for four months, and fined $50. If Mr. Smith would attend church, he would know the difference between a tea set and a communion service, and thus his knowledge of the church might have saved both his feelings and his pockets.

A PROFESSIONAL WIFE-BEATER.

John Adams, a respectable-looking man, middle-aged, was charged with cruelly beating his wife, Jane Adams, a sickly-looking woman. Witness said she had only been in the country four months, but her husband had been here twelve months. During the four months she had lived with him here, he had cruelly beaten her three times. In Ireland he had frequently been arrested for beating her, and once was sent six months to the House of Correction. He claimed that she was a drunken woman. She said she never drank liquor except when he gave it to her, and she did it to please him. On the 20th of August he made her sit down and drink with him, and then late at night he turned her out of the house. Drowsy from the effects of liquor, she went into the yard and there sat down to pass the night. The beer her husband had given her caused her to fall asleep, and when she awoke her uncle, Mr. Russel, who was under the influence of liquor, was attempting to commit a criminal assault. She struggled and screamed for help, the uncle fled, and the husband came and made that a pretext for renewing the assault and kicking her.

Guilty—Penitentiary one month.

CASES TRIED.

Fifty cases were disposed of yesterday by plea and by trial.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 31.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the brig *Plymouth*, &c.; bond approved. Jabez Howe et al. *vs.* Daniel Honigsberger et al.; motion granted. Michael Mullen *vs.* Edward Hicken et al.; order granted. Peter Young *vs.* Catharine Young; report confirmed and granted. Emil Muller *vs.* Holden et al.; plaintiff may have order to show cause why receiver should not be appointed or an injunction issue. George W. Kiensted *vs.* Andrew Clark et al.; motion denied.

By Justice Barnard.

Emma Hoffman *vs.* William Hoffman; order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 31, 1865.

1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅝	100	Erie Railway...s10	86⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		300	do......2d call	86⅝
	Small..........	105¼	200	Hud. Riv. R........	110
1,000	do..........	105¾	100	Reading R..........	105¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		100	do..........b30	105½
	New Issue......	104⅝	400	do..............	105⅝
10,000	do..........	105	200	do...........b10	105¼
1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97¾	200	do......2d call	105½
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		200	do..............	105⅝
	Second Series..	99⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.......	107½
10,000	do..First Ser.	99⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	71¾
1,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		1200	do..............	72
	New Issue......	98⅛	400	do..............	71⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s.........	74	200	do.......2d call	72
1,000	North Car. 6s....	72	400	Mich. S. & N. I.....	64⅞
1,000	do..........	71½	1100	do..............	65
1,000	do..........	71	100	do..........b30	65
1,000	Ga. State 6s......	80	100	do......2d call	65¼
1,000	Erie 4th M........	94	100	do..............	65
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	96¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.........	124⅛
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, New		250	Chic. & N. W........	28
	Loan...........	111	200	do..............	28¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st..	78	200	do......2d call	28
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1stM.	80⅛	200	Chic. & N.W.Pr....	63⅛
1,000	do..............	80	600	do..............	63
1,000	Am. Gold.........	144⅜	500	do.......2d call	63⅛
1,000	do..............	144¼	100	Cleve. & Tol........	101
10	Mechanics' Bank..	110	800	Chic. & R. I........	108⅛
10	Del. & H. C. Co....	141	100	do..........s30	108⅛
400	Cumb. Coal Pr....	43¼	100	Mil. & P. du C......	49
100	do......2d call	43¼	10	M. & Pr.D.C.1stPr.	95
100	Quick. Min. Co....	53¼	50	Mil. & P.D.C. 2d P.	78
100	Mariposa M. Co....	11⅛	50	do..............	78¼
100	do............b3	11⅝	70	do......2d call	80
100	At. Mail St. Co....	146	300	Pitts., F.W. & C....	97¼
100	do..............	148	300	do..............	97½
400	N. Y. Cen. R........	92½	500	do......2d call	97½
100	do.......2d call	92⅜	100	Alt. & T H. R.......	36
100	Chic. & Alt. Pr....	97	100	do..............	36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.	106⅝	500	Reading R..........	105¾
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		400	do..........b10	105¾
	New issue......	104⅝	700	Mich. S.&N.I. R.	65⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¾	500	do..............	65⅛
2,200	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97¾	200	do......2d call	65¼
15,000	do..............	98	300	Ill. Cen. R.........	124
60,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		200	do......2d call	124⅛
	New issue......	98⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts......	72¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s..........	74½	500	do..............	72½
20,000	O. & M. Cer.......	24½	200	do..............	72½
44	Bk. of America....	128	50	Chic. & N. W........	28
200	Quick. Min. Co....	52	500	do..............	28⅛
100	do..............	52½	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	63⅛
500	do..............	52	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	49½
100	Mar. Min. Co......	11¾	800	P., Ft. W. & C......	97½
100	Cum. Coal Pr...b15	43½	200	Alton & T. H........	36½
600	Erie R............	86¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	New-York Cen.....b3	92½	200	Cleve. & Pitts......s3	71⅞
1500	Erie R............b3	86¾	1500	do..............	71⅞
300	do..............	86¾	2100	do..............	71⅞
200	Reading R..........	105⅞	200	do..............b5	71¾
200	do...........b3	105⅞	100	Chic. & R. I......s3	108½
200	do...........s4	105⅝	900	Ch. & N. W. Pr.....	62⅞
300	Mich. S. & N. I.....	64¾	500	do..........s30	62⅞
100	Ill. Central R......	124⅛	100	Cumb. Coal.......s3	43¼
200	Mariposa M. Co..s3	11⅝	100	Quick. Min. Co.....	53¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R........	92⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts......	72⅜
100	do..............	92⅝	1200	do..............	72
200	do...........b3	92⅝	500	do...........s3	72⅜
100	do...........b4	92¾	200	do...........b3	72⅜
100	do...........s3	92¼	400	do...........b8	72
200	do..............	92⅜	100	do...........s3	72
800	Erie R............	86⅝	200	Chi. & R. I.......s3	108⅜
200	do..............	86⅝	200	do...........b4	108⅜
100	do...........s3	86⅝	100	Chi. & N. W........	28
100	do..............	86⅝	200	do..............	27¾
100	Hud. Riv. R......b3	109⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	63
400	Reading R..........	105⅝	100	do...........b3	63⅜
1300	M. S. & N. I. R...b3	65⅛	200	do..........s10	63
600	do...........s3	65	100	do..............	63⅛
500	do..........s30	65	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C...s3	49⅜
200	do..............	65¼	100	do...........s3	49⅜
400	do..............	65⅛	100	do...........s3	49⅜
200	do...........s3	65⅛	500	Quick. Min. Co.....	52
100	Ill. Cen. R.........	124⅛	100	do...........b3	52
100	Cum. Coal Co.....s3	43¼			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$3,000	T. Notes, 73-10s.		100	Cleve. & Pitts.....b3	72⅝
	Second Ser......	99⅛	100	do...........b3	72½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.......	25⅛	100	Chi. & N. W........	28⅛
10,000	do...........s3	25⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr..b3	63⅜
10,000	do..............	25⅛	200	do...........b3	63½
15,000	do..............	25⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C......	97½
100	N. Y. Cen. R......b2	93	100	Mil. & P. du C....b3	49½
100	do...........b3	93⅛	300	do..............	49½
200	do...........b3	93	200	do..............	49⅝
300	Erie Railroad....s3	86⅝	200	do..............	49⅛
200	do...........b3	106	100	T. H. & Alt. R......	37½
200	do..............	105⅞	300	Cum. Coal..........	42½
300	Mich. S. & N. I.....	65⅝	200	do..............	43½
200	do...........s3	65⅜	300	Quick. Min. Co...s30	52½
100	do..........s10	65⅛	100	do...........s3	52½
100	Chic. & R. I......b3	108½			

THURSDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The rate for Money to the Brokers to-day is 5 ₩ cent., and on prime Merchant paper 6½ to 8 ₩ cent., as in date. Some of the lenders report a fair demand to-day, though the market is abundantly supplied. The Customs' demand for Gold was about $725,000. This places the total Customs for the month of August over *thirteen millions*, of which we presume the Government has turned about one-half into Currency at the market rates for Gold, in addition to the sales made between the 20th and close of July. But for this operation the price of Gold must have sensibly felt this unusual demand to pay Customs, while little or nothing was going out of the Treasury in the way of Gold Interest. As it is, the market has scarcely varied 2 ₩ cent. (and then only for a few days) throughout the month, and leaves off within ½@1 ₩ cent. of the opening sales on the first day of the month. Such a steady range of prices, for an entire month, has not been recorded for two years. The sales to-day were at 144¼@144½ ₩ cent. A few out-of-town orders are said to have appeared in the Gold Room, probably to pay Customs in Baltimore, as we hear of no disposition in the neighboring cities to speculate for a rise.

The demand for Stocks improved to-day both on the Government and Railway lists, and the speculation in the latter at the close of business was decidedly stronger than at any time during the week. New-York Central, Reading and the Western roads were more decidedly firm in respect to both demand and prices than Erie, which is for the moment partially neglected. In United States Stocks a large business was done at about yesterday's prices, and there was a demand for Tennessee State Bonds at an advance of ½@1 ₩ cent. A majority of the Commission Brokers complain of the absence of outside orders on speculation, but the signs of a September movement are nevertheless more apparent since the reduction of Money to 5 ₩ cent. and the return of a good many of the Street operators from their Summer's vacation.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s.........	98	98	N. West Pref.........	62¾	63⅛
U. S. 5-20s..........	107	106⅞	Rock Island..........	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. 7-30s..........	99⅜	99⅜	Fort Wayne...........	97¼	97½
N. Y. Central........	92⅜	93⅛	Cumb'land Coal.......	43⅛	43⅛
Erie.................	86⅝	86⅝	Quicksilver..........	53⅛	52½
Hudson...............	109⅜	109⅝	Mariposa.............	11⅛	11⅛
Reading..............	105⅝	105⅝	Canton...............	38⅝	39
Mich. Southern.......	64⅞	65⅛	Atlantic Mail........	147¼	148
Illinois Central.....	124	124⅛	Brunswick............	10	10
Pittsburgh...........	71⅝	72½	Ohio Certificates....	24⅛	25⅛
Northwest............	27⅞	28⅛	American Gold........	144¼	144½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan............	120	Hanover..............	105
Merchants'...........	109	Irving...............	108
America..............	128	People's.............	110
North River..........	120	Corn Exchange........	105
National.............	110½	Continental..........	90
Commerce.............	104½	Park.................	139
Mechanics' Bkg. As...	98	Central National.....	105
American Exchange....	113	Fourth National......	93
Pacific..............	155	Ninth National.......	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..........	94	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.......	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..........	90	Del. L. & W. 2d mort........	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..........	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort........	86½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876......	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd......	86
Erie 1st M., x div., '68.....	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.........	75
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1864......	103	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds........	60
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879......	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.......	98½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883......	101	Galena & Chi. ex............	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880......	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.......	100
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M., '77....	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.......	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69.......	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.........	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85...	102½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort..........	103
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72.........	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1stM....	102½
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82.	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort........	73
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68......	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.....	35
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c.......	97½	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.......	95½
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.........	90	Chi. & Alton Income.........	86
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.......	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor........	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.......	70	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor....	78
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.........	80	Marietta & C. 1st M.........	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M...........	80½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M..........	85

Our Democratic neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* fires up at our very respectful suggestion, that if the Savings Banks could not be induced to pay more interest than he complained of as "simple robbery" and a "cruel wrong" to widows and orphans, the Federal Government might take the matter in hand, as the English Government did many years ago. He is indignant at the very idea of the further centralization of financial control in the Government at Washington, after the Legal Tender and National Currency Acts. It was not our purpose to cross his party prejudice in the present instance, but as he presented a formidable indictment against the *local* system of Savings Banks—an indictment, by the way, which we find to be somewhat overdrawn—the *national* plan of the English Government naturally occurred to us, as the surest remedy that could be applied, and as best calculated to identify the numerous despositors in the Savings Banks with the public credit, while affording them an infallible guaranty of at least five ₩ cent. in Gold on their economical savings.

We have no thought of urging the subject on Congress, without our neighbor's help, now that we find that he was a little too fast in his charges against the Banks for Savings. But if all that he alleged, day before yesterday, in the following paragraph, were really true, we might not hesitate to insist upon a remedy coextensive with the savings system throughout the country, with or without his coöperation, and without reference to State lines. As it turns out, we are glad to believe that the Savings Banks (in this vicinity at least) are not so black as they are here painted:

> "It is not too much, we think, to estimate the average interest earned by the invested deposits in savings institutions during the last three years *as high as 8 ₩ cent. on the entire amount.* To whom did these earnings belong? Clearly, after deducting expenses of management, only to depositors. Have these owners received any such return for their money? We have heard of a few extreme cases where 6 ₩ cent. has been allowed for small savings, but the great mass of the depositors have received *only 4 or 5 ₩ cent.: more at the lower than the higher rate.* We do not impeach the motives of the managers, nor suspect their honesty, but we regard this action of our savings banks *as one of the cruelest wrongs of the day. It is not simple robbery of the widow and the orphan,* to whom 4 ₩ cent. in a depreciated currency is a small pittance in this hour of their sorest need, when the necessaries of life are so very dear, *but it is a bitter wrong,* because it takes away one of the strongest motives for economy."

An afternoon paper pronounces and denounces the old and well-known—and, as we had supposed, well-established—decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief-Justice MARSHALL, that State and local taxes cannot be imposed on Federal Stocks, "erroneous, unjust and *unconstitutional!*" Of course there is nothing more to be done on the subject but to call upon Chief-Justice CHASE to review the opinion of his illustrious predecessor. Possibly he might reverse it; probably he will not.

It will be observed by our advertising columns that Messrs. H. WATSON and others, No. 24 Pine-street, have been appointed agents for the Bank of British North America, in this city, and are prepared to buy and sell Exchange on London, and do a general exchange business with Great Britain and her colonies. They also issue drafts for small sums on Ireland and Scotland.

The following is an official exhibit of the business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer in this city, during the month of August:

Aug. 1, 1865, by balance..........		$42,840,020 71
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs............	$13,190,400 37	
On account of loans..............	9,037,892 02	
On account of internal revenue...	647,984 19	
On account of Post-office Department	153,402 40	
On account of transfers..........	11,135,995 00	
On account of patent fees........	3,098 05	
On account of miscellaneous......	29,555,408 51—	62,624,180 54
Payments:		$105,464,201 25
Treasury drafts..................	$64,327,197 12	
Post-office drafts................	47,906 64—	64,375,103 76
Balance..........................		$41,089,097 49
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$17,745,239 27	
Receipts during the month........	53,663,442 59—	71,408,681 86
To payments......................		53,218,459 13
Balance..........................		$18,190,222 73
By Balance, Cr., interest accounts	$2,710,310 80	
By Appropriations................	2,232,699 63—	4,943,010 43
To Payments in gold..............	454,575 42	
To payments in notes.............	1,854,683 48—	2,309,258 90
Balance..........................		$2,633,751 53
By receipts for customs in the month of August, 1864		$6,292,002 42
By receipts for customs in the month of August, 1865		13,190,400 37
By receipts of customs in the month of August, 1865, in gold		6,918,397 95
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$665,348 30
By coin received during the month	$404,792 16	
By fine bars received during the month	429,081 64—	833,873 80
Total............................		$1,419,222 10
To payments in coin..............	$719,642 85	
To payments in fine bars.........	269,558 21—	989,201 06
Balance..........................		$510,021 04
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$61,913,071 75	
By funds in hand in Assay Office.	353,911 17—	62,266,982 92
By fine bars at Assay Office.....	123,072 14	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	813,481 70—	936,553 84
Total............................		$63,203,536 76
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$1,612,847 71	
Less due depositors..............	734,040 84—	2,346,888 55
Balance..........................		$60,856,648 21

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Aug. 31, 1865:

Deposits of Gold.................		$754,000 00
Foreign Coins....................	$10,000 00	
Foreign Bullion..................	60,000 00	
United States Bullion............	684,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		65,000 00
Foreign Coins....................	$43,000 00	
Foreign Bullion..................	9,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	8,800 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	5,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars..	205,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins.	614,000 00	$819,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped................		930,142 20
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		588,590 69

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,035,867 30, including for Customs, $724,000; payments, $4,888,885 09; on account of Loan, $576,000; balance, $60,856,648 21.

Tax on Distilled Spirits.

The following is an extract from a letter, written by Commissioner ORTON, of the Internal Revenue Bureau:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1865.

* * * * My opinion has been asked several times recently as to the propriety or probability of a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits by the next Congress. I have invariably replied that no reduction whatever would be proposed or favored by me, and that it is possible to collect the tax at $2 per gallon as thoroughly as at any lower rate. Very respectfully yours, (Signed)

WILLIAM ORTON, Commissioner.

THEODORE CRANE, Esq., President New-York Warehouse Security Company.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 20 bbls. Ashes, 6,027 bbls. Flour, 560 bbls. Corn Meal, 42,875 bushels Wheat, 15,202 bushels Corn, 45,883 bushels Oats, 150 pkgs. Provisions, and 58 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at full prices, including Java at 26c.@26½c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c. ₩ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in less demand at former rates; Middlings close at 42c.@43c. ₩ lb. Sales to-day are 1,450 bales. The receipts thus far, this week, have averaged 4,350 bales a day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, though quoted down 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl., and closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 9,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 50@$7 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 25@$7 95, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 60@$8 90 ₩ bbl.

Superior State and Western.........	$6 50	@$7 25
Extra State........................	7 25	@ 7 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50	@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 60	@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 00	@11 00
Extra Genesee......................	8 00	@10 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri......	8 50	@14 00

Southern Flour continues inactive, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 500 bbls., at $9 20@$10 40 for poor to good, and $10 35@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 40@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $5 for Western, $5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, especially Winter, which is unsettled in price. Spring, though in most request, is declining. Sales 70,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 42, Amber Wisconsin at $1 54@$1 56; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 53, ₩ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, at lower prices. Sales 90,000 bushels at 85c.@91c. for unsound, and 92½c.@94c. for sound mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. Western Oats have been quiet and depressed to 57c.@58c., ₩ bushel. Rye has been inactive and unsettled.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 31, 1865.
Price of gold	226	144¼
Superfine Flour, ₩ bbl........	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 50@ 7 25
Extra State Flour, ₩ bbl......	10 00@10 40	7 25@ 7 95
Extra Western Flour, ₩ bbl....	10 00@15 00	7 40@14 00
Extra Canada Flour, ₩ bbl.....	10 90@12 00	7 40@10 75
Southern Flour, ₩ bbl.........	10 60@15 00	9 20@14 00
Rye Flour, ₩ bbl..............	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 15
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl..............	7 75@ 8 80	5 00@ 5 60
White Wheat, ₩ bushel.........	2 55@ 2 70	2 15@ 2 42
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₩ bu......	2 20@ 2 50	1 48@ 2 12
Corn, ₩ bushel................	1 76@ 1 90	85@ 94
Rye, ₩ bushel.................	1 70@ 1 72	1 00@ 1 08
Barley, ₩ bushel..............	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ₩ bushel..........	1 00@ 1 09½	50@ 58

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 26:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Flour.......	768,905	613,239	792,920	513,057
Wheat.......	6,173,396	4,735,616	6,884,134	3,825,455
Corn........	10,761,723	14,008,497	9,081,695	13,618,986
Oats........	5,515,614	6,211,038	6,811,735	5,505,635
Rye.........	460,004	367,224	216,642	254,505
Barley......	244,580	378,656	76,242	129,804

HAY—Is in good request and steady at 70c.@90c. for old, and 60c.@80c. for new, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, at 18c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one-year old, and 40c.@60c. for new, ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at very firm prices.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at old prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand and steady, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 20@$1 25 ₩ gallon; and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ₩ 200 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at irregular prices, including Crude Whale at $1 60@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $2 10@$2 15; Linseed at $1 39@$1 41; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inquired for at 30½c.@31½c for Crude; 51c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72½c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, closing with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 50, closing at $31 cash, for New Mess; $29 50@$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 50@$28 for Prime Mess; $31 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 750 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller and buyer's options, at $31@$31 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams; sales equal to 425 pkgs. Bacon is neglected. Lard continues unaltered; sales 950 tierces and bbls. at 19¾c.@25¾c., the latter rate for choice ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at $10 50@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet. Butter is in moderate demand at 31½c.@37½c. for poor to good, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 23c.@31c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues in request at 10½c.@16¾c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

During the whole of the past week the receipts of Butter of all grades of State and Western have continued very light, and not in comparison to the receipts of the same period of former years. The demand for local trade is heavier for fine goods, owing to the influx of strangers and the return of summer absentees, and our quotations of last week are sustained, with occasional sales of retail parcels of fine firkins and tubs at 37c., although the rate is not quotable. Export trade and coastwise trade in Butter continues without movement, our market rates being entirely in advance of those of any other market in the world, and any surplus receipts over the local demand would certainly break down the market. Orange and Sussex County fresh pail Butters continue dull and heavy, with a dragging trade at quotations. Our latest advices from California show a decline in that market to 30c.@32c. for fine, and 27c.@28c. for second grades of Eastern Butter. The Butter markets of London and Liverpool continue firm and active at an average advance of from 8s. to 10s. ₩ cwt. over the quotations for the same period of last year; yet American Butter cannot be exported at our market rates without a heavy loss being incurred. The heavy season for the Butter trade is rapidly nearing, but no movement has yet been made to take the stock from the dairymen, whose prices are far beyond our extreme market rates. In the meanwhile the stock of Butter must be accumulating largely in the country, and each day that the present inaction continues makes it more dangerous for our dealers to take hold of Butter, except in a very limited way, for local demand only. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails..........	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails.....	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality.........	34	@36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality........	32	@34
Welch tubs—first quality...............	33	@35
Welch tubs—second quality..............	31½	@32½
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	35	@36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	33	@24
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow..	30	@31
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow.	27	@29
Grease Butter—original packages........	15	@16
Western—light colored..................	25	@26
Western—common.........................	23	@29

The receipts of Cheese have been a full average during the past week by rail, while it is understood that heavy lots of factories sold, to arrive, for export, are on their way to this market by canal. The week's market opened with considerable activity for export, but closed tamely, on account of the English markets not showing the advance that was anticipated, as per advices of Aug. 12. Farm dairies of medium-sized Cheese are in active request for local and Southern trade. Holders of factory Cheese are quite firm in their views, and our quotations are actual. Orange County skimmed Cheese continues in fair demand for Southern trade. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality.....	16¼	@16¾
Factory-made Dairies—second quality....	15½	@16
Farm Dairies—first quality.............	15½	@16
Farm Dairies—second quality............	14	@15
Farm Dairies—common....................	12	@13
Orange County—flat skimmed.............	10	@12

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 31, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144¼
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl......	$39 37½@$41 50	$29 50 @$31 50
Prime Pork, ₩ bbl.....	34 50 @ 35 25	— — @ 24 00
Hams, ₩ lb............	19 @ 23	19 @ 23
Shoulders, ₩ lb.......	17½@ 18	14½@ 16½
Bacon, ₩ lb...........	20½@ 26	17 @ 18½
Plain Mess Bf., ₩ bl..	19 00 @ 22 00	8 00 @ 12 00
Lard, ₩ lb............	20 @ 24½	19¾@ 24¾
State Butter, ₩ lb....	46 @ 60	31½@ 45
Cheese, ₩ lb..........	15 @ 24	10½@ 16¾

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales since our last 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12c.@14c.; 1,000 bags Bahia on private terms; 720 bxs. Havana, part at 12½c.@14½c. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 15¾c.@20½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 95,000 lbs. at 13¾c.@15c.: 30,000 lbs. Grease, at 15½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 800 bbls., in lots, at $2 21@$2 22½ ₩ gallon. Holders now claim higher prices.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 17,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₩ bushel; also, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton, at ½d. ₩ lb., and 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s. ₩ ton. For Galveston and back, a brig on private terms.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR firm; sales of Howard-street superfine at $8 75@$9. WHEAT has declined 5c.@8c. CORN dull, at 92c. for White and Yellow. WHISKY dull, at $2 29½. GROCERIES firm, with an upward tendency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE ROBINSON PATENTED

WOOD-SOLE AND LEATHER SHANK BOOT AND SHOE.

These boots and shoes are an improvement never before attained in this country or in Europe. The soles and heels are made of hard maple wood, and are connected by a shank of sole leather; the upper is secured to the sole by a thin iron band encircling the same; they are as easy and pliable to the feet as any other boot or shoe, and are as handsome in appearance and style. Above all, they keep the feet dry and warm.

For farmers, miners and the laboring classes generally; in fact, all who consult health and economy, these boots and shoes are invaluable.

We have now ready for delivery a first-rate shoe, made of heavy kip leather. Dealers in boots and shoes are particularly invited to an examination of them.

UNION BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
No. 24 Dey-st., up stairs.

N. B.—Fine boots and shoes on the same principle will soon be made.

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New-York.

YANKEE-NOTION TRADE.

A person thoroughly competent, either as buyer or seller, is wanted in this department of our business; salary liberal. Apply by letter, with reference, to

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.,
N. Y. City.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Applicants must be between 21 and 36 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

ALL SIZES NEW EASY WALKING CRUTCHES.—Hartman's patent elastic rubber crutches are pronounced by all who have used them to be the greatest improvement ever made to aid and comfort the lame. Physicians who have examined them testify that they are the only crutches ever made on natural, scientific principles. Any number of testimonials from those who have used them to be seen at the salesroom, No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., New-York. Wholesale and retail.

GEO. W. LOVEJOY, M. D., Sole Proprietor.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

TO EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS.—A gentleman, formerly holding highly responsible editorial positions on two New-York dailies, having an office down town, and excellent facilities for gaining information, particularly in financial and commercial matters, is open to an engagement as correspondent and agent for some paper in another city. Also having a practical acquaintance with all branches of the newspaper business, would undertake the management of a city weekly. Address V. B., Box No. 5,541 New-York Post-office.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—Collections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address

L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON PARTIAL descriptive-lists, and all others having claims for arrears of pay, bounty, pensions or lost check-books, can have the same speedily adjusted and paid by applying at the banking-office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, and hear the report on the excursion. P. S.—Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABR'M DALLY.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMMEND her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catharine-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A FEW gentlemen's or families' washing; would go out by the day to work: has good city references. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d-st., top floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, without family, as practical gardener or farmer; understands both perfectly; the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of stock, the laying out of grounds, and is a first-rate hand over horses and a good steady driver; can take charge of any gentleman's place. The woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address E. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days. A lodge wanted. Both are Protestants.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A perfectly sober and industrious married man with a small family; has a practical knowledge of his business, including the management of green-house, grapery, fruits and flowers; also the laying out of a gentleman's country place; has eight years' reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in this city; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good four-in-hand driver; the very best of city reference. Call on or address P. R., at Mr. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF FAIR EDUCATION, a situation either as porter, &c., or express-driver, groom, gardener, &c., in city or country; is strictly temperate; seven years' good references given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, 92 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a banker's or stock broker's office; has had four years' experience, and is thoroughly conversant with all its duties, and also has an extensive acquaintance in the street; best of references given. Address E. T., Box No. 4,611 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, situations in city or country—the man a thorough coachman and groom, the wife a first-class cook and laundress; they will make themselves generally useful; have the best of references. Apply or address to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has over nine years' reference from his last two places. Address G. K., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman; country preferred; good reference from former places. Address R. SOTHAM, No. 1,416 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a very sober, capable person, who has the best of city references. Call at No. 215 West 28th-st., below 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is not afraid to work and make himself useful. Apply at No. 81 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; good city reference. Address A. G., No. 135 East 47th-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL EMPLOY young men, 16 to 18 years old, of good character and education, who may desire to acquire a knowledge of the wholesale dry goods business; those residing with their parents will have the preference. Apply by letter, in the handwriting of the applicant, with reference,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS man in connection with our white goods department; one who has a thorough knowledge of the business will be treated liberally. Apply by letter, with references, to

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts., N. Y. City.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TWENTY years of age as assistant in the office of a commission iron house; must write a good hand, be quick at figures, and come well recommended; one residing with his parents preferred. For a suitable person, the opportunity is a very favorable one. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating references, Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID IN A SMALL private family, who thoroughly understands her business and is a good sewer. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M., at No. 11 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS; she must understand her business, and bring good references. Apply at No. 27 West 23d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE WOOD ENGRAVING business: must have taste for drawing and be able to remain until he is of age. Apply to

LOSSING & BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY, A girl with good references, as cook and to assist in the washing. Apply to W. S. OPDYKE, No. 170 Broadway, third floor, before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS IMPORTING-house, a smart boy for the office. Address OFFICE, Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A BOYS' boarding-school. Apply at No. 502 Washington-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock on Friday, the 1st inst.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR colored woman for general housework. Apply with reference from 9 to 11 at No. 153 2d-av.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN AS CLERK in a gents' furnishing store; one who can come well recommended; none others need apply at

B. WATERBURY'S, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, for a private family in the country. Apply at No. 206 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING clerk; one having experience in the hardware line. Address Box No. 2,008 Post-office.

TO MILLINERS—WANTED, A COMPETENT trimmer, for a first-class establishment in Cincinnati, Ohio. Apply at No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

FIFER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY, to play the fife in a military school. Apply at No. 502 Washington-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock, on Friday, the 1st inst.

WEAVERS WANTED.—TEN GOOD FANCY cassimere weavers wanted immediately. Apply to WILLIAM CLARK, Superintendent, Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are no other boarders preferred; best of reference given; terms moderate. Address W. W. G., Box No. 4,137 Post-office.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 85 East 4th-st.; reference required.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FINE ROOMS TO let with board at No. 25 Abingdon-square, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, in a plain American family; one room, two beds, plain fare, and terms very moderate; permanent if suited. Address B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, INFANT and nurse, at Paterson, Yonkers, Fishkill or Flushing. Board must be superior and family private. Address J. H. K. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a family of four persons, (two ladies;) permanent board and the comforts of a home desired; references required. Address H. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.

C. SCHUMANN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, WHOLESALE Blank-book Manufacturers, Booksellers and Stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

12 SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, ALL IN good order; 250 new carriages and harness at reduced prices, at HAM'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY-BAY mare, 15¾ hands high, five years old; sound, kind, and very gentle; a first-rate road mare, and promises extra speed. Apply corner 4th and Barrow-sts.

M. B. WALLACE.

COAL.

KNICKERBOCKER ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY.

Offices, No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

We are now delivering our superior Lehigh coal to stockholders at $8 50 per ton, screened.

COAL-YARD, WITH FIXTURES COMPLETE, for sale at a bargain; location one of best in city, and now doing a good cash business. Apply at No. 572 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe offers for sale his house and furniture, situated on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs. House, 21x55, four-story, high stoop, brown-stone front, with all the latest improvements. Furniture new, and made to order by the best Broadway makers. Lowest price, $35,000. Principals only address W. M. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TO DYERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—The two houses and full lots Nos. 423 and 425 West 35th-st.; Philadelphia brick fronts; one three-story, basement and cellar, high stoop; the other four-story and cellar, with the two-story brick silk dyeing establishment, 50x28, on rear. A large steam-boiler and an engine of six-horse power, with gas, steam and water pipes, may be had with the above. Likewise the full lot No. 427, with the three-story and cellar cottage on rear. Directly in rear of the above, the two four-story and cellar brick houses Nos. 422 and 424 West 36th-st., with the three-story and cellar brick building, 40x22, on rear, adapted to almost any kind of manufacturing business. Also, No. 428, full lot, with private brick stable on front. Will be sold separate or together. Inquire at No. 423 West 35th-st., of JAMES L. MORGAN & CO., No. 47 Fulton-st., or of JOHN O'NEILL & SONS, silk manufacturers, No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

$22,500.—FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY seat, with a farm of 80 acres in extent, situated a few miles from New-York, on navigable waters, within one minute's walk of the railroad depot. The grounds, which command an excellent view of the surrounding country, are beautifully laid out, with a well-shaded lawn, large vegetable and flower gardens, extensive grape arbor, which yields abundantly, and a large variety of fruit-trees in good condition. The mansion is 40x40 feet square, two stories and basement, with piazza; the parlors are elegant and well finished. The outbuildings, of which there are a number, are well built and in good repair. The property will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged in part for city property. Apply to

RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 180 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 93 Washington-st., Binghamton.

$6,500.—ELEGANT SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE on Staten Island.—$6,500 will buy five acres of land, new twelve-roomed house, stable and out-buildings; grounds in excellent cultivation and prettily laid out, sloping on sea-beach; good sea-bathing, shooting, yachting and fishing; only $2,500 cash required; railroad depot within 5 minutes' walk of residence. Apply to ALBERT JOURNEAY, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st., or to JOHN LALOR, Counsellor, No. 138 Leonard-st., corner of Centre, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar; large wood-shed and good well of water, with some young bearing fruit trees and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth County, N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000, cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 359 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, a first-class stock of hosiery and gents' furnishing goods in good condition, all new goods, with lease of store on one of the best business corners on Broadway. This is a good investment. The present owner being engaged in other business, is the only reason for selling. Apply to or address W. BOGGS, No. 860 Broadway, on the premises, for one week.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 104 ACRES, THREE and a half miles from Rye depot, in Westchester County; six acres woodland, balance nearly all tillable land, well fenced and watered, with plenty fruit and shade trees; the house has been built about twelve years, and is a large and substantial farm-house; there are good barns, carriage-house and stables on the property, which is all in good order.

P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house, with high stoop, basement, cellar and attic. This house is situated immediately opposite the elegant residence of Edward Dodge, Esq., (of Clark, Dodge & Co.,) and is supplied with hot and cold water, baths, &c.; it is well worthy the especial attention of purchasers. For terms apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL PLACE ON THROG'S Neck; water front; old trees, fine views, one hour from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing; exchange for Maryland or Baltimore property. Address P. T., Box No. 33, Ellicott's Mills, Md., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING lands in Michigan, Ohio and other Western States can have their taxes paid, the land redeemed from tax sales, titles perfected, deeds recorded, and their land sold for a reasonable commission. Address J. BENNETT, Box No. 5,194 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—ten minutes' from Wall-st. Ferry, near City Hall; four-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front, all latest improvements; carpets and part of furniture new. Lowest price, $22,500. Principals only. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,512 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR $10,000—A RESIDENCE OF 25 ACRES, 10 of wood, the balance good tillable land; young orchards; fruit of all kinds; fine buildings, all new; house 12 rooms, built in modern style; only wants to be seen to be appreciated; near Paterson, N. J.

M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—FIRST-CLASS and medium-priced houses for sale or to let in different parts of the city. Also, improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs; also vacant lots. Owners are solicited to send particulars to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located at Fordham, 10 minutes' walk from the depot; large house, three acres of land, plenty of shade trees and shrubbery. Possession without delay. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 135 ACRES, near the depot, 36 miles on Long Island; large house, barn and outbuildings, nearly new; plenty of fruit and water; all the crops, stock and farming utensils; price $7,000. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST PLOT OF GROUND, on 125th and 126th sts., near 5th-av., that is offered for sale in Harlem, and can be bought at a low price if sold in a few days.

LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK of fashionable goods, in tip top condition; also lease of store; terms cash, or part cash and unquestionable security. Apply on the premises, for one week, No. 331 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWOOD, A FULL LOT of ground; a monument erected there without inscription; has shrubbery, &c. Inquire of J. WRIGHT, No. 1,204 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR $3,000—ANY PERSON CAN SECURE themselves a snug farm of 28 acres, good new buildings, half a mile from depot, 24 miles in Jersey.

M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 124th-st., well and substantially built, and in good order. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, FOUR-STORY and basement, No. 39 East 33d-st.; in fine order. For terms, apply on premises, or at J. S. UTLEY & CO.'S, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, completely furnished; finely located, near 5th-av. Possession immediately; also, stable, if desired.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Four lots on the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to

FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and lot No. 15 Carll-st. Apply to

FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, on Madison and 5th avs. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—

5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.

Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT MASPETH, L. I., A GOOD TWO-story house, with an acre of land and good barn, stable, &c., on Maspeth-av., about 2¾ miles from Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh. Apply to JOHN R. MAURICE, No. 11 Old-slip.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN East 13th-st., from the 15th of September to the 1st of May, 1866.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, OR EIGHTEEN months, a furnished house near New-Brighton Landing, Staten Island. For particulars, address Box No. 3,546 Post-office.

STABLE TO LET.—TWO STALLS AND ROOM for one carriage, in a first-class stable on Murray Hill, to let to May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping, by a family of three persons; location must be in some respectable neighborhood. Address, stating rent, location, &c., W. O. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH good plain board, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; will furnish and pay in advance if necessary. Address, stating price and all particulars, WILLIAMS, Station A, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED, modern conveniences, from October or November, on the Hudson, between Fort Washington and Tarrytown. Address A., No. 3 Bible House.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, FROM Oct. 1, a parlor and two bedrooms, with kitchen or privileges, with view of housekeeping; must be convenient to Cooper Institute. Address, with all particulars, A. G., Post-office, New-York.

A HOUSE WANTED, FOR WHICH CASH and valuable lots in Brooklyn will be given. Address, giving all particulars, price and location, to J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in New-York or Brooklyn, for middle of September or first of October; best of references given. Address A. M., Box No. 546 Post-office.

WANTED TO BUY—FOR CASH, A WOOLEN mill, water power, with 6 to 10 sets of good machinery, now in operation. Address Box No. 5,134 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FIRST-CLASS houses and lots in good locations, with or without stables. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

IRVING HALL—ARTEMUS WARD'S Entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LOUIS XI.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. GRANT was prodigal of his words at St. Paul, Minn., on Aug. 26. He made two speeches. The first, when he entered the town, thus: "Ladies and Gentlemen: It is not my habit to make speeches, but I thank you for this very cordial welcome which you have given me to St. Paul." The second in response to a serenade, thus: "Gentlemen and Firemen of St. Paul: I am just about to leave, after a very pleasant visit to your city and State. I am much obliged to you for the cordial welcome I have received. Good night."

The force now employed on the Mississippi Central Railroad, between Holly Springs and Grand Junction, will have completed their work on that section within a week, and immediately afterward the united forces will be brought to operate upon the north section of the road, extending from Grand Junction to Jackson, with the view of pushing the work through with as little delay as possible. Within the space of three or four weeks, it is thought, all necessary repairs will be completed, and the road in good order, and in operation the entire length.

The new Chamber of Commerce, in Chicago, was formally dedicated on Wednesday. An inaugural address was delivered by CHARLES RANDOLPH, President of the Board of Trade. Delegations were present from the principal Eastern cities and from Canada. Speeches were made by Messrs. ANDERSON, of Portland, Maine; ROPES, of Boston; Mayor FORD, of Oswego; LATHROP, of Detroit, and other prominent gentlemen.

A wrecking train which left Chattanooga on Monday afternoon, bound south, when nearing Dalton about dusk, came in collision with freight train No. 9, coming toward Chattanooga. A general wreck of matter ensued, the cars of both trains being demolished. Two dead bodies have been taken from the wreck, and it is certain that a number more have been killed and seriously injured.

Another collision has occurred in Chesapeake Bay, this time between the propeller *George Appold*, Capt. HOWE, of the Boston steamship line, and the steamer *Kent*, of the Individual Enterprise line, resulting in the sinking of the latter vessel in five fathoms water off Thomas Point, near West River. The passengers and crew of the *Kent* were enabled by means of her boats to safely reach the *Appold*, in which steamer they were brought to Baltimore.

The Catholic Archbishop who has jurisdiction over Missouri has issued a circular asserting that priests cannot take the oath of loyalty required by the new constitution "without a sacrifice of ecclesiastical liberty." Bishop KAVANAUGH, in a sermon preached before the conference of the Methodist Church South, at St. Louis, on Sunday, counseled his brethren not to take the oath; while Bishop HAWKS, of the Episcopal Church, has given advice of a directly contrary character.

Ex-Gov. TOD, of Ohio, recently declared in a speech that the Democratic party of Ohio could not be trusted. If it was in power the national debt would be in danger of repudiation, unless linked with the rebel debt, national securities would decline, and justice would not be done the soldier or the soldiers' wives and widows; consequently it was the duty of every patriot to stand by the Union party.

Rev. J. M. MORRIS, editor of the Connecticut *War Record*, which closes with one more number, announces that he will publish in one illustrated volume a history of Connecticut during the civil war, if he receives sufficiently liberal encouragement.

An exploring party has just returned to Denver from a tramp westward to the Rocky Mountains, over the proposed route of the Pacific Railroad. They report the discovery of coal, petroleum, &c., and bring news from the party under Gen. HUGHES, engaged in constructing a new wagon road to Salt Lake, which will shorten the distance two hundred miles.

The Providence *Bulletin* says that a Boston merchant living on the Providence Railroad, a little way out of the city, neglected to renew his season ticket for five years, and yet traveled daily in the cars without the neglect being discovered until the other day, when he was glad to pay up for his *forgetfulness*, and beg that nothing be said about it.

Cotton and other crops in Hardeman and adjoining counties in Tennessee are represented to be in a very flourishing condition, and the prospects are that the yield will be abundant, exceeding even the late anticipations of the most sanguine. It is said by some that corn will be as low the coming Fall as 30 cents per bushel.

The following deaths occurred in the United States General Hospital at Fortress Monroe, during the week ending Aug. 26: ALMERON PANGBORN, Co. K, Sixty-second Ohio; GEO. WILSON, Co. B, One Hundredth New-York; WM. HUMPHREY, colored recruit, Georgia.

Rev. W. E. KNOX, D. D., of Rome, N. Y., started on Tuesday for East Tennessee, with the delegation of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Seven clergymen hope to be under way this week, and others afterward.

Capt. BOCARDE, of the Havre steamer *Lafayette*, has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion d'honneur, for his brave conduct in rescuing passengers from the ill-fated steamer *Wm. Nelson*.

The war steamer *Saranac* sailed from a port in British Columbia on Wednesday of last week, in search of the pirate *Shenandoah*. The *Suwanee* was also ready to join in the hunt.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dacotah* has returned from Cayenne to Philadelphia. She started for the Pacific Squadron, but her engines became disabled.

JOHN L. SHERIDAN, a brother of Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN, is a candidate for the Ohio Legislature, in Perry County.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART has been nominated to Congress in the Augusta District, Georgia, and has accepted the nomination.

The Wirz trial did not go on yesterday, the court having adjourned to give the Judge-Advocate time to arrange testimony.

The *Empire City* arrived late last night from Hilton Head. She brings no important news.

It is reported from Newfoundland that the results of the Labrador fisheries are very good

LOCAL NEWS.

Rev. J. J. CLINTON, Superintendent Bishop of the African Church of Zion, and President of the American and British Freedmen's Commission, gave, last evening, an interesting account of his recent tour through the South, at Zion Church, corner of Tenth and Bleecker streets. The address was listened to with deep attention by a large audience of colored people, and the remarks of Mr. CLINTON made a deep impression upon them. Mr. CLINTON gave some startling facts, and presented several very interesting pictures of life among the freedmen, and stated that he wanted to send down colored teachers to the benighted freedmen of the South.

Coroner GOVER resumed an investigation into the cause of the *Arrow* explosion, yesterday morning, and, after taking the testimony of Messrs. David D. Smith, John Fanna, Joel W. Hopper, John G. Bertholf, Alfred Conklin, Thomas McGee and Mrs. Margaret Van Tassell, adjourned the investigation until 10:30 o'clock this morning, at the Coroner's office.

Copies of the charges lodged with Gov. FENTON against the members of the Street-cleaning Commission, have been served on the members of the commission, and the Governor has appointed the 26th day of September for an investigation in the case, at the Executive Chamber in Albany.

RUDOLPH STEHLE, a German of 20 years, accidentally fell from a third-story window at No. 214 Tenth-avenue, yesterday morning, and was almost instantly killed. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

Mr. JOHN FILLO, of Williamsburgh, the furrier who was mortally burned in the John-street fire, on the afternoon of the 25th ult., died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning.

The price of gold left off 144¼ ℘ cent., on a Custom-house demand for the day of $725,000. Exchange 109⅝@109¾. Money 5 ℘ cent. to the brokers. The stock market a little more live. A September speculation in the railways. In governments, a good business.

The leading kinds of domestic produce attracted less attention yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries were also in less request. Whisky was in more demand and higher. Freights were quiet. Included in the engagements was a brig to Galveston and back on p. t.—an item indicative of the "progress of peace."

Wise Leadership the Great Southern Necessity—De Bow's Letter.

No Southern publication did so much as DE BOW'S *Review* to prepare the South for secession. It never identified itself with any political party, or committed itself directly to the scheme of a Southern Confederacy, until the politicians had already practically set it on foot. It did its work by enforcing with great ability and persistency what it held to be two great necessities of the South, namely: the slavery of the black race, and the commercial independence of the North. These once being established in the Southern mind as vital essentials, it did not cost the demagogues very much effort to precipitate the people into secession, as the way of securing them forever.

The brief letter of Mr. DE BOW, which we have published from a South Carolina paper, is a very favorable token of the progress of sound opinion and right purpose in the South. He recognizes the issues of the past as dead, trusts that the South will courageously accept the duties of the present situation, and expresses confidence that if this is done, "in a few years all traces of the recent calamitous times will be erased." The old politicians of the South, since the break-down of the rebellion, have generally avoided all such language. They seem to feel that all their asseverations that eternal vassalage and ruin would be the consequence of a return to the Union are still fresh in the memories of the people, and they prefer silence to self-stultification. But it has been the special effort of the Provisional Governors to impress upon their people that prosperity will surely and speedily come to them, if they will be but true to themselves and to the government which seeks their interests. They are fast satisfying the practical minds of the country that this result is attainable, and impelling them to active efforts to promote it. It is satisfactory to know that they are to have so effective an auxiliary as DE BOW, who is better acquainted with the internal resources of the South than any other living man, and can do more to rouse the people from their present hopelessness and despondency.

The great need of the Southern people now is wise leadership. We are too apt to leave out of mind the great difference between the Northern and Southern people in respect to habits of self-direction. The ordinary Northern man has the intelligence and the disposition to think independently, and never looks for any leader to guide him. The ordinary Southern man, on the other hand, is without intelligence, and depends almost entirely upon the representations and the incitements of his superiors. It is vain to look for the generation of any movement within the mass of the Southern people for their redemption from their present miseries. The principle of the great historical critic NIEBUHR, that no people below a certain grade of intelligence has the capacity of rising higher unless by help from above, is perfectly applicable to that majority of the whites of the South who have been known as the "poor white trash." Were they left absolutely to themselves, they would continue to be just what they are. And so if the same demagogueism is plied upon them to which they have always been accustomed. The chief danger to which the policy of the government is now exposed comes from this disposition of politicians in the South to advance their own interests by playing upon the prejudices of the ignorant masses, especially the scorn of the negro. The elections for State conventions, State Legislatures, State officers and Congressmen, which are to take place this Fall, will give them the widest opportunity. Their influence must be diligently counteracted. It is of very great importance that they should be opposed on the stump by men of ability and patriotism—men who have a thorough loyalty to the government, who can comprehend the real interests of the South, and who have the power to press home upon the understandings and hearts of the people the duties which the new situation imposes.

It is wrong to look entirely, or even chiefly, to the so-styled Union men of the South for this work. These men are comparatively few in number. Beside, as a general thing, their conduct before the war was too half-hearted, and in the war was too equivocal, to make it possible for them now to exert a controlling personal influence. Whatever else may be said of the Southern man, he likes out-and-out decision and boldness. We verily believe that no men in the South have it so much in their power to bring the people up to their present mark of duty as those who went into the rebellion with the most determined purposes. We of course do not mean the mere spouters of froth and fury, but the men who did the thinking and had what might be called earnest convictions. There are a great many such Southern men who now see the enormity of the mistake as clearly as any Northern man can, and who accept the new situation with the same unreserve and straightforwardness that they manifested in committing themselves to the rebellion. The government should always be prompt to recognize the true conversion of such men, and to engage them in the great work of enlightening and leading the people. One of the most important functions of the Provisional Governors is to effect this very thing.

A good deal of dependence is placed upon Northern immigration to regenerate the South. But not for years yet can any considerable result come from this. Northern rule must exercise influence by what they do, not by what they say; and it will take time for them to apply their energy advantageously and bring out its fruits. But the business of bringing the Southern majorities into an effectual support of the policy of the government admits of no such delay. Its main part must be done concurrently with the work of civil reconstruction, and through the active personal effort of men now on the spot. The issues that are to be decided in the South are between new facts and old theories; between reason and prejudice; between spite and enlightened self-interest. Notwithstanding all the wholesome influence that is exerted by the government, and all the brotherly counsels that are so freely given by the Northern people, the decision must depend almost altogether upon the sort of Southern men who shall take the lead. Every accession of such a person as DE BOW to the practical support of the government is of great account.

The Revolution Among the Haytians.

The colored population of Hayti have been in a state of civil war for several months. It seems to have been a slight trouble to the republican inhabitants of that country for the last fifty odd years, that their Presidents have usually undertaken to sit for a longer term than they were elected. Several of them, to avoid the trouble of a reëlection, have continued to hold on to office till they died. One of them took to the Imperial purple, and reigned in the most approved Imperial style as long as his sable subjects would allow him. The present President, FABRE JEFFRARD, although constitutionally elected, has, it is said, the same lofty ambition as his predecessor, SOULOUQUE, and has taken the same steps to deprive the citizens of Hayti of their rights. He is charged with having made a concordat with Rome, for the express purpose of having an Archbishop appointed to crown him. He has absorbed all the gold and silver in his special coffers, and given the citizens worthless promissory notes in exchange. He summarily tries and hangs those who oppose his pretensions, without recourse to any civil process. And he maintains a rigid system of hostility to the foreign resident population. Foreigners are placed under the most serious disabilities. They cannot even intermarry with the natives; and many equally desirable privileges are denied them.

All this and much more is laid at the door of the present Chief Magistrate of Hayti. If the indictment is truly laid, the insurrection must be justified. And that there is some truth in it is partly shown by the attitude assumed by JEFFRARD during the late struggle of the Dominicans against Spain. All his influence was then cast against the independence of the sister republic. It need not be wondered at if now the Dominicans side with the revolutionists in Hayti against JEFFRARD. It should be noticed that only about one-fourth of the Dominican population are blacks proper, while fully three-fourths of the people of Hayti are pure negroes, and most of the balance mulattoes.

We ought to be somewhat interested in the struggle of these negro communities to govern themselves. They started about fifty-seven years ago with a constitution copied mainly from that of the United States. They are the pioneers of the race in the business of self-government, as we understand it. And having a fine country, and perfect scope in which to work out the problem of the capacity and genius of the transported African for regulated freedom, they can have no excuse for not setting an example which ought to be beneficial to their kindred elsewhere. Of Haytians and Dominicans there are altogether about one million—a community altogether respectable in numbers. The disposition of their Presidents to make themselves Kings and Emperors, is evidently one of their greatest grievances. And we don't exactly see how it is to be remedied. Possibly this present revolution may solve the difficulty.

More of Spiritualism.

The article entitled "Spiritualism and Jugglery," which appeared in our columns a few days ago, was prompted by a sense of the value of "fair play"—a desire to do justice to our many intelligent and respected friends who are, in various degrees, believers in those manifestations, as against some of the daily papers, who were inclined to draw most sweeping and unwarrantable inferences from the results of the Colchester trial. We believed that article, coming from an *outsider*—a professed non-believer in the supernatural origin of the phenomena—to be, in its statements, its analyses and its strictures, eminently just and reasonable; indeed, to our personal knowledge, it was such as to command the acquiescence (except as to the extent of the matter conceded) of the most intelligent class of Spiritualists themselves.

The *points* made (so far as any such thing as points may be predicated of an essay so purely conversational) were briefly these:

1. That the merely material phenomena of Spiritualism, as attested by thousands of intelligent witnesses, under circumstances which preclude the possibility of deception, are such as cannot be invalidated by the verdict of a jury in an isolated case.

2. That there is much in these phenomena, by whatever theory it may be sought to explain them, which is worthy the candid attention of the curious and the thoughtful.

3. That the progress of this faith, the numbers and character of the believers, and the sacred claims set up for it, as the comforter of the sorrowing and the guide of the doubtful, remove it from the category of merely mischievous humbugs.

4. That, nevertheless, the multitudes engaged in the so-called "investigation," are not all full believers; the difficulties attending the last step in the argument, to wit: the perfect *identification* of the oracle with the departed friend purporting to be "present," being grave, and inherent in the nature of the case.

5. That, meanwhile, it is, like everything else which strangely appeals to the human imagination, especially liable to abuses, against which the rash and excitable need to be earnestly warned.

6. By way of "practical improvement," first, that the manifestations, even if spiritual, are not to be implicitly trusted, because, according to *all* theories, there are both good and bad spirits, and the latter are ever striving to lead us astray. Secondly, that we should not flatter ourselves that we are "investigating" a subject which is confessedly so difficult, if not dangerous, unless we are, by nature and education, in some sense fitted for the work. And finally, that the worst of all guides in such investigations are the paid and peddling "mediums," who, by reason of their sordid interest in peculiarly marvelous manifestations, are tempted to deceive.

Our main positions are substantially indorsed in a letter to the New-York *Herald*, by Judge EDMONDS, who, if there *is* such a thing as sensible, logical spiritualism, may certainly be called, by virtue of his high character for intelligence and probity, the apostle of that gospel. In this letter, the Judge scouts the idea that the great doctrines of the new revelation can be affected by the decisions of a jury, either upon the performances of COLCHESTER, or any or all other mediums, even if those decisions are true. He claims for his system a higher development and a profounder significance. He says:

> "The external or physical manifestations are but the A B C of this matter. You may strike out of existence all the knockings, the table tippings, the moving of inanimate matter without mortal contact, the writing on the arm, &c., and you have still left the proposition that there is an intelligence which talks to us, which is not and cannot be of mortal origin."

Yet is he charitable to such as cannot yet attain to the loftiest assurance of this faith.

> "But you and others say, and very naturally, first satisfy us that there is such a communication with such an unseen intelligence. How can we do that? Some there are who cannot receive the evidence unless it is presented to themselves and through their senses. Such was my own condition. I refused to believe, and did not, until all my senses—hearing, seeing, feeling, tasting and smelling—were appealed to. Others, again, demand that their understanding shall be convinced by an irrefragible process of reasoning. All this is reasonable, and we have no right to ask any one to believe until his understanding shall be convinced. Nor do we ask it."

Thank you, Judge! That's where we belong; we will come in just there, and sit down under the shadow of your kindness.

There is much more in this interesting letter, corroborative of our own article. It dwells particularly on the rapid progress and wide-spread influence of what it boldly claims as a "religion," and upon its independence of the faults and follies perpetrated in its name.

> "You, and others feeling as you do, have laughed at it for years, yet within those years it has spread in this country until it has its millions of believers. It is known and recognized in all parts of Europe, and has made its appearance in Asia and Africa. * * * Forty thousand Colchesters can have no effect upon this movement. It is manifest all over the world. In every possible form it is showing itself. It is seen in arts and sciences, in politics, and literature, and religion. It is wide-spread among mankind. *Fools may misunderstand and rogues may pervert it*, but it is marching through the world with a progress that nothing mortal can arrest."

How perfectly our views of paid mediums are indorsed by this high authority may be seen in the concluding paragraph of the letter. Speaking of the Buffalo trial, he says:

> "We care not one copper for the result, unless it may be the means of silencing a man who has done our cause more harm than good—who knows little or nothing of that with which he is dealing, and who is demonstrating the truth of the remark that
>
> 'Fools [will] rush in where angels fear to tread.'
>
> Beside all this, the man COLCHESTER is what we call a 'paying medium'—that is, he depends for his livelihood upon what he can get from those who visit him to witness the exhibition of his powers. In other words, he sells the truth—sells it like cattle in the market. *Such a medium never can be reliable or safe.* Beside the bad influences which are thus naturally brought round him, he is tempted to fabricate the manifestations when they will not come of their own accord. Of such fabrication COLCHESTER has often been accused; and if what has been repeatedly said of him is true, *no one could tell whether what was received through him was a real spiritual manifestation or some device of his own.* Surely the cause of spiritualism, with all its pure and elevated aspirations, cannot depend upon or even be fairly tested by aught he may do.
>
> * * * Wait and see, and when you find one rational believer who is shaken in his faith by this trial, you may have some little cause for your exultant prophecy. Until then you must permit me to entertain the opinion I have so often expressed—*that it will be a fortunate thing for spiritualism if the result shall silence Colchester as a medium forever.*"

After this collation of our uninspired utterances with the dicta of the great Coryphæus of spiritualism, the reader must judge how well we have deserved the onslaught made upon us in Tuesday's TIMES, signed "WM. R. PRINCE," in which the complimentary little expressions, "ignorance and stupidity," "imbecile trash," "stultified absurdities," and "ostrich-like mind," shine "like orient pearls at random strung." His note has been permitted to appear from motives of charity, for we have often observed what a relief it is to a certain style of men, when long obscurity grows irksome, to come to the surface and "blow."

The Central Park—The Commissioners' Report.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park have issued their eighth annual report. There are so many interesting facts contained in it that it is worthy of somewhat more than a mere passing allusion.

During their eight years of labor they have received the sum of $4,452,893, and expended $4,368,136, leaving a balance in hand of $84,757. With the results of this expenditure most of us are familiar, so far as the external appearance of the Park is concerned. During 1864 the board have confined themselves to completing structures already in progress, and to forwarding the drive at the upper end of the Park so that the whole of it may be available as soon as practicable. The wall inclosing the Park above One Hundred and Sixth-street has also been proceeded with. The exterior work of the Terrace is now reported complete with the exception of a few details, and the completion of various bridges, or their satisfactory progress is mentioned. The board allude to the remains of fortifications of the war of 1812 situated on the brow of the hills bounding the Harlem plains on the south, and the traces of a military encampment probably occupied in 1776 by British and afterward by American troops, which interesting relics will be preserved as far as possible. Other portions of the report give information of further advancement in completing that portion of the undertaking to be classed as buildings. As to planting, we find that the large number of 20,658 trees and shrubs have been added during the year. On this subject the board remark that the plan of transplanting trees of large size is not as a rule advisable, from the fact that such frequently die out within a very few years. We must, therefore, wait for the natural development of the trees for the shade so much desired.

Some statistics are worthy of record as showing the growing appreciation of the Park. In 1861 there were visits by 1,863,263 pedestrians, 73,547 equestrians, and 467,849 vehicles, which numbers during 1864 were increased to 2,295,199 pedestrians, 100,397 equestrians, and 1,148,161 vehicles. It is noteworthy that the largest attendance of the first class was in January, (555,668,) of the second class in June, (14,802,) and of the third class in May, (147,344.) From 3 to 4 in the afternoon is, as may be supposed, the hour during which the largest attendance was noted.

There were 26 music days in 1864 as against 10 in 1859, and the cost for the year was $3,733. Of this, says the report, "the Third, Sixth and Central Park North and East River Railway Companies contributed $1,834. The Seventh and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies declined to make any contribution toward defraying the expenses, though by means of them their receipts were largely increased." The board promise still further improvement in the musical arrangements of the Park, and suggest the establishment of another band at some different locality from that at present employed.

The boat-service part of the report shows 18,162 persons to have used call-boats, and 35,784 persons passage-boats during the year. The revenue from this item amounted to $6,208 as against $5,228 expenditure.

Not the least important part of the statement of the board is that relating to arrests. In 1863 there were 86, in 1864 there were 130. Of these, it is gratifying to observe, only 6 were for assault, and 6 for theft. The "disorderly" persons numbered 23 in 1863, and 48 in 1864. Only *two* people were arrested for breaking flowers and shrubs, a decrease of seven since 1863. The remaining offences were fast driving and riding. The gravity of these offences may be estimated from the fact that last year 63 arrests resulted in fines of $15 or less, 6 in bonds to keep the peace, 5 in transfers to prison, and 56 in discharges with reprimand.

The board advert to the desirability of establishing botanical and zoological gardens in the Park as unquestioned, but state that the subject must wait for a wider discussion. Meanwhile, they are doing the best they can with the numerous gifts of animals, birds and fishes sent them, and a list of which, with the donors, is presented.

There are many other subjects embraced in the report, to which, for want of space, we cannot refer. The whole document is produced with evident care, and is embellished with pictures of prominent objects of interest, and two handsome colored guide maps.

AMBIGUOUS.—The *Tribune*, in an amiable reference to and correction of a very mischievous blunder, relative to the convertible privilege attached to the National Seven-Thirty Loan, which formed the groundwork of an elaborate editorial in the columns of our cotemporary, on Tuesday last, ingenuously attributes the error to its own want of a clear "way of expressing our ideas." It adds what it doubtless considers a plain explanation of what the obnoxious article meant. It affirms that the purport of its editorial was:

> "That while the Secretary of the Treasury is bound to pay lawful money for Seven-Thirties when they are due, and that *the option of accepting* Five-Twenties lies altogether with the holder, *we trusted* that the option *would not be held out*, but that the bonds would be paid, and a new consolidated loan at four, or at most five per cent., be issued in its place."

We are not sure what this sentence means. It seems to mean that the convertible privilege reserved to the holders of the Seven-Thirties is merely that of *accepting* Five-Twenties, which our cotemporary's language implies the Treasury officials have the chance of offering or withdrawing. Now, what are the facts as regards the reserved rights of the interested parties? Holders of the Seven-Thirties have the right legally secured to them to *demand*, on the maturity of the loan, *either* the redemption of the notes in lawful money, or their conversion into Five-Twenties, and the Treasury Department is solemnly *bound* to accept either alternative, as presented by the holders of the Loan. With a view to the great practical importance of this point, as affecting the credit and intentions of the Government exclusively, we have exposed the pernicious mistake of our cotemporary.

A BIG INCOME.—We have now the official figures of the customs revenue of the government through the port of New-York in August. The month's revenue amounted (in hard cash) to $13,190,400, or an average of $488,533 a day for each of the twenty-seven business days of the month. Thus far in the current calendar year the coin receipts for customs at this port have reached $60,185,538. This is the total for eight months, making the monthly average nearly $7,525,000, equal to a yearly aggregate of $90,300,000, or full twenty-six million dollars in excess of the grand total annual coin interest charge on the funded debt of the nation. And this is the result for the port of New-York alone! It would seem as though Uncle Samuel cannot fail to meet, with his uniform punctuality, all the specie claims of his bond-holding creditors. The noble old fellow appears just now to enjoy a prodigious measure of prosperity. Long may he flourish.

THE LATE LIEUT. WAIT.—Among the passengers lost in the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, upon the Pacific coast, was Lieut. EDWARD D. WAIT, of the United States Army, and Aid-de-camp to Gen. WRIGHT, who also perished. Lieut. WAIT was a native of Albany, and in the twenty-ninth year of his age. His childhood and youth gave promises of talent, which his subsequent life realized. Though designed for the occupation of his father—a merchant—when the war broke out he desired to go into the army, and a commission in the regular army was obtained for him in 1861, since which time he has been constantly with his regiment, discharging his duties faithfully and honorably. His remains have been recovered, and are to be interred in the family grounds in the cemetery at Albany.

☞ Our friend and fellow-citizen, JOHN KEYSER, Esq., departs to-day for Montana, to take the working oar for a silver mining company, in which several of our practical business men are interested. Mr. KEYSER, who carries with him into his new enterprise all the industry, intelligence and energy which has characterized him as a merchant, and in a responsible department in our City Government, will render a good account of his stewardship.

A HINT TO MR. BOOLE.—We commend to the notice of the City Inspector the obstructions to travel in Broadway, in the shape of two enormous piles of old brick, between Fulton and Ann streets. The effect of these impediments is to choke up Broadway, from Wall-street to Barclay, adding greatly to the danger and disorder always peculiar to these half dozen busy blocks. Both these unsightly mounds together cannot be worth more than a thousand dollars, while ten times that amount must be lost each day in the breaking of vehicles, injuring of horses, and intolerable delays and risks to pedestrians. Will the City Inspector be kind enough to set a limit to this yielding of the public welfare to a paltry private interest?

GRATITUDE AND ELOQUENCE.—Perhaps some of our orators can construct a sentence more eloquent, and in better taste than the following. Until they do so, however, the converted and baptized "negro woman" will take the head of the class:

> "A negro woman, who was baptized a few Sundays ago, at Huntsville, Ala., came forth from the water shouting: 'Freed from slavery, freed from sin, bless God and Gen. GRANT.'"

The Law Affecting Coroners' Inquests.

The machinery of the law of New-York City about Coroners' inquests is arranged to take advantage of the insular situation of New-York. That is: First, it prohibits interments within the city, except in certain specified cases. Second, it prohibits anyone from conveying out of the city the body of anyone who has died within it, except under a permit from the City Inspector. Third, it directs the Inspector to grant such permit on receipt of a proper certificate, either from the Coroner or from the physician who attended the deceased; or if there was none, from some one of the family. Fourth, it specifies that the physician who makes such a certificate shall, among other things, specify "the direct and indirect cause of the death of such person;" and that if the Coroner holds an inquest, he shall do the same in his certificate.

Now, if there is a case of death of an ordinary character, the attending physician makes out his certificate; the person in charge of the funeral arrangements gives it to the undertaker; the undertaker goes and gets a burial permit from the City Inspector, and the transportation out of the island and burial proceed with no further impediment. If the physician does not feel at liberty to give a certificate, the friends of the deceased must notify the Coroner and have an inquest before the funeral can proceed. If his certificate does not satisfy the authorities at the City Inspector's office, those authorities withhold a permit and notify the Coroner.

There are naturally cases where the undertaker's good sense or experience suggests to him to notify the Coroner. As a matter of fact, moreover, the police officers who become aware of any case requiring an inquest, notify Capt. BRACKETT, at the City Hall, and he sends word to the Coroner's office.

Now, upon the practical working of the law as it stands, without undertaking to discuss it fully, several observations may be made. As the Coroner is paid by fees, it is his interest to hold as many inquests as he can. We have been informed, for instance, that a very great number of inquests, apparently unnecessary, are held upon stillborn children. It is understood that the revenue accruing to the four Coroners of New-York City is about $30,000 a year.

Again, there is no law clearly stating when the duty of notifying the Coroner shall accrue, and who shall notify him. This duty is left, apparently, to come upon whomsoever it may concern, whenever a difficulty arises about obtaining a permit. And it may be observed, without any intention of imputing bad faith to any one, that in this loose state of the law, the Coroners might, if they chose, increase their fees by so using their influence as to make it difficult to obtain certificates without an inquest.

The law expressly requires physicians to enter in their certificates both "the direct and indirect cause of death." The testimony and verdict in the Andrews case, show that there is a practice among physicians of omitting the indirect cause. To do this is to violate an express law. At the same time, the requirement of the law is apparently not well stated. What is "the indirect cause" of death? The succession of what are called "second causes" is often long. Take the case of ANDREWS. Congestion was given as the direct cause. Now, was the indirect cause the internal lesions which permitted congestion, or the nervous shock which supervened along with the lesions, or the sudden and violent contact with the earth which caused both, or the leap from the window, or the disordered mental state—*mania à potu*—which caused the leap, or the drinking which caused the *mania*, or the influences which caused the drinking? It would seemingly be more practical and less metaphysical to require that the physician's certificate "shall in good faith state the direct cause of death, and also such indirect cause or causes of death, if any, as shall show whether a Coroner's inquest ought to be held."

Again: The feelings of surviving friends, while to be treated with all possible tenderness, ought not to be allowed to interfere with the good of society; and if the holding of an inquest will promote that good, no physician, undertaker or other person ought to try to prevent it for the reason that the friends of the deceased fear or dislike publicity.

Lastly, while we do not undertake at this time to draft a law on inquests, it seems clear that there is need of one statute to clearly define the rights and duties of all private citizens and public officers concerned. We add for convenient reference two paragraphs of the statutes which define the duties of Coroners and physicians.

In the law upon the domestic relations, section 24, chapter 8 (we give the reference in the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Andrews case) it is provided that

> "Physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness, shall, in the certificate of the decease of such person, specify, as near as the same can be ascertained, the name and surname, age, occupation, term of residence in said city, (of New-York,) place of nativity, condition in life, whether single, married, widow or widower; color, last place of residence, and the direct and indirect cause of death of such deceased person; and the Coroners of the City and County of New-York, in such cases as an inquest may have been held, shall in their certificates conform to the requirements of this section of this act."

The statute of 1847 thus describes the occasion of the Coroner's duties:

> "Whenever any coroner shall receive notice that any person has been slain, or has suddenly died, or has been dangerously wounded, or has been found dead under such circumstances as to require an inquisition, it shall be the duty of such Coroner to go to the place where such person shall be, and forthwith to summon a jury," &c.

This paragraph, it will be seen, does not say *how* the Coroner is to receive notice.

A DANGER AND NUISANCE.—Walking down Broadway, the other day, we saw the feet of a respectable old gentleman slip and fly up from the pavement, by contact with a simple piece of peach skin, and only the prompt intervention of a friendly arm kept the octogenarian from coming to profound grief. Scarcely had this little circumstance passed from our thoughts, when we met a friend, a younger man, the side of whose face was fearfully swollen, and his eye clothed in "a suit of sables." *He* had slipped on the skin of some fruit thrown heedlessly on the pavement; had been taken up insensible, and awaked in the apothecary's shop to find himself a grieved and battered man. These incidents, together with one or two little ill-timed Pickwickian slides, undertaken at short notice on our own account, have reminded us that the most serious, sometimes fatal, accidents are caused by the reprehensible practice to which we allude.

These things generally happen, it may be noticed, in the vicinity of the fruit-stands. Is it too much to ask that the proprietors of these stands, as some compensation for the privilege they possess of blocking up the streets, should be required to keep the sidewalks in the immediate vicinity clear of these dangerous waifs, and that the police should be expected to see it done? And will not the peripatetic consumer, hereafter, as he munches on his way, in luscious abstraction, bethink him of the mass of humanity which follows in his footsteps, of its proneness to fall, of the difficulties that attend the work of reconstruction, and carefully drop his apple-core or his peach-paring into the gutter?

NOTES.

—The waiter-girl nuisance is about as bad in Philadelphia as in New-York. On Sunday last a man supposed to be EDWARD T. HARRIS, soldier in a New-York regiment, committed suicide at Camden, N. J. From letters in his pockets it seems that he was enamored of a concert-saloon syren in the Quaker City, and wanted to kill her. He spoke indirectly of his wife in one of his letters. These tawdry demons of the saloons can outdo Circe; she only changed her victims to swine—these modern enchantresses change their worshipers first to fools, and then in rapid succession to thieves, forgers, defaulters, sots and suicides.

—It is entertaining, if not amusing, to note the Janus-faced conduct of the Democratic border State papers on the negro question. The Louisville *Democrat* is a specimen. Its news columns are crowded with accounts of petty peccadilloes by blacks, ranging anywhere from burglary down to giving "sass" to an impudent white man, while in its editorial department it is so tenderly kind to poor Sambo that one wonderingly turns to the title page to make sure that he is not reading the *Liberator*. The extreme pro-slavery journals quite monopolize the "nigger business," as they long ago stigmatized it.

—Artemus Ward has a still small voice, too still and too small, we think. His matters is good, his manner is excellent, he is making money at Irving Hall, he is well dressed, he is gay and festive, and his complimentary allusions to the "Notes" are both pertinent and pleasant. He will be released from Lafayette on Saturday night, will then go—in a bumboat, we believe—to London; Old or New not stated.

—That bull-frog exhibition is fact, not fancy. Dodworth's Hall has been engaged, and the frogs will compete in size and croak for the coveted prize.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. (New-York: HARPER & Brothers) gives us the conclusion of "A Trip to Bodies' Bluff and the Dead Sea of the West," a paper both cleverly written and illustrated. "Miss Pink's First Season," a sketch of fashionable life, evidently of English origin, but awkwardly altered in the attempt to fit it to New-York localities, &c. "Sketches of Social Life in China," with many queer-looking illustrations from the artists of the celestial empire. "Milfort," an account of the singular career of a French adventurer among the Creek Indians, who afterward became a general in the Imperial service, by J. T. HEADLEY. "Recollections of an Old Fogy," abridged in an unnecessary rude and illnatured tone, from the reminiscences of Capt. GRONOW; the usual variety of short stories and poetry and further installments of "Armadale," and "Our Mutual Friend." Mystery continues to thicken around the fortunes of the dramatis personæ of the former story, somewhat indeed to the exclusion of anything like healthy, open daylight feeling of reality in the plot and its actors. They are too much like lay figures or puppets put into startling positions at the call of their showman, WILKIE COLLINS. DICKENS is preparing to wind up the tangled thread of his narration, and in the present number disposes of two of his characters by an almost impromptu marriage, and prepares the way for getting rid of two more by hints of a coming murder that looms grimly in the distance. With occasional snatches of his old power, "Our Mutual Friend" will, we fear, be ranked low in the scale of its author's writings.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) opens with "Coupon Bonds," the first installment of a story of New-England life at the present day, showing already some skill in the delineation of character. "Dr. Johns," Mr. MITCHELL's serial story, is successfully continued. Its quiet and graceful style wins on the reader. It possesses a cheerful consonance with the sites and characters his pen loves most to dwell on, in secluded nooks of his native State, where something of the old idyllic feeling still lingers around the scene and its rustic inhabitants. "Running at the Heads," is an authentic account of the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, from one who participated in the exploit. Mrs. FARRAR's "Visit to the Edgeworths," is a pleasant glimpse of the interior life of that talented family. The authoress mentions the curious fact that Miss EDGEWORTH was so plain that she never would sit for her portrait, so that no memorial has ever been given to the public of her personal appearance. "A New Art Critic" introduces to American readers the works of Mr. PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTIN, who is both a landscape painter and a writer of ability on subjects of art. "Needle and Garden," and "The Chimney Corner," by Mrs. H. B. STOWE, are continuations of previous papers. "Ode Recited at the Harvard Commemoration," is the most ambitious of the poems.

—*Hours at Home*, (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.,) has reached its fifth number with abundant auguries of good success in its appointed career. We have no other magazine that competes with *Hours at Home* in the special line of popular reading that it aspires to fill—a happy medium between the merely frivolous and entertaining and the solidity of our serious quarterlies, &c., that unfits them for general circulation. The bill of fare of the present number discloses a varied table of contents, including Miss EASTWOOD's story, "Geoffrey the Lollard," a tale of the ante-reformation period in England, displaying marked ability; "The Home-Feeling," by Dr. HARBAUGH; "Dangers and Demands of the New Era," by J. R. SPALDING; "Brig.-Gen. RANSOM," an interesting biographical sketch of a brave young soldier, who fell in the Southern campaign, by Dr. J. P. THOMPSON. The conclusion of Archbishop TRENCH's "Social Aspects of the Thirty-years' War" is given in this number, and as a graphic and instructive picture of a period whose consequences are yet felt in Europe, and have sometimes reverberated to our shores, it has rarely been equaled. "The Sea of Galilee," by WILLIAM C. PRIME, "Magdalene," by Miss PHELPS, and various other papers we might mention, will all richly reward the reader.

—*The United States Service Magazine* (New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON.)—In the appropriate words of the editor, the close of the war opens for this periodical a wider field of influence than it could occupy amidst the clash and tumult of opposing armies, the roar and rush of battle. The records of the late extraordinary events will never lose their interest, either for the present or future generations; to elucidate them and to set in a right light the achievements of our brave countrymen, will be one chief province of the *United States Service Magazine*, while the theory of military science and the constant changes and improvements introduced in its practice by the march of discovery, will be a never-failing field for comment and discussion. The present number is well stocked with matter illustrative of both branches of inquiry—Col. J. G. WILSON's paper, "From Cairo to the Delta;" "SHERIDAN's Mode of Fighting;" "Area of the War;" "Seeking the Bubble," by Lieut.-Col. IRWIN, are valuable contributions to the history of the rebellion. "Electro-Ballistic Chronoscopes," by Major LAIDLEY; "Personal Reminiscences of KOSCIUSKO," by Col. ZELTNER, and other papers equally entertaining to the historian and the military student. The place of the *United States Service Magazine* is well assured in popular favor, being founded on the best ground—that of merit and desert.

—Our *Young Folks*, (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) needs but little to be said of its peculiar features. It is undoubtedly as indispensable as ever wherever "Young Folks" are found, the wide range of our literature offering nothing that could pass as a substitute for it. The illustrations improve in every number, and include some really choice "bits" of artistic drawing and wood-cutting. Mrs. Stowe, Carleton Trowbridge, Aldrich, Gail Hamilton and others, do their best to entertain their young friends, and of course are successful. This and the periodicals published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS may be subscribed for at the new agency established by them at No. 823 Broadway, conducted by Mr. BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR, where also the whole of the publications of this enterprising house may always be found.

—*The Eclectic Magazine* (New-York: H. H. BIDWELL,) sets before its readers the choicest specimens of foreign periodical literature. The paper on "Three distinguished Women of Letters," Miss AIKIN, JOANNA BAILLIE and Miss CORNWALLIS, (authoress of "Small Books on Great Subjects.") from the *North British Review*, is one of great interest, as is also the sketch of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, from the *London Quarterly*. Mr. BIDWELL runs the crowned heads of Europe hard in his Illustrations, we presume in return for their hospitalities shown during his late foreign tour. This month he gives us a fancy sketch of the Imperial Family of France, with an explanatory memoir.

—*Federal American Monthly*, Literature, Art, Science, Politics (New-York: J. P. ROLLINS,) is the legitimate hereditary successor of the old *Knickerbocker*, which has undergone so many changes of late that its ancient friends and subscribers must experience difficulty in recognizing it. "Reinstatement and Suffrage" expounds the political principles of the Magazine, and is vehemently opposed to extension of the franchise to negro voters. A. J. H. DUGANNE, CHAS. BROOKS, J. HOLMES AGNEW, and other well-known writers are ranked among the contributors.

—*The Rebellion Record*, Monthly, Part 53 (New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND,) is, by desire of the subscribers, devoted to the official documents relating to SHERMAN's Grand Campaign through the Southern States. It is illustrated with two fine portraits on steel.

FROM THE WEST.

Political Affairs—Gen. Howard and the Freedmen—Crime—Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

Politics are getting somewhat mixed in some of the Western States. In Iowa, the Democrats, despairing of success on their distinctive principles and organization, have prevailed upon a few soldiers to get up a ticket for State officers, composed almost exclusively of Republicans. This the Democratic Convention indorsed and adopted, on the ground that it is opposed to universal suffrage—that is, negro suffrage. But I have no fears in regard to the result in that State. It is probable that the men composing the ticket thus nominated have too much good sense to permit themselves to be sacrificed on the altar of Copperheadism.

In this State we shall not have much excitement. The officers to be elected are local, and party lines will not be very strictly drawn, as a general thing, except, perhaps, in the doubtful counties. There will be a scrrmbling, of course, among the politicians, for the loaves and fishes, and this is about all. In this county the excitement and the contest will be between the rival factions which now divide the Republican party, each of which has its "organ."

GEN. HOWARD AND THE FREEDMEN.

Gen. HOWARD, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived in this city on Saturday evening. Among all the men who have distinguished themselves in the war for the Union, there is none who holds a more enviable position than Gen. HOWARD. As a military man he has on all occasions discharged his duty with eminent ability. As a Christian, and a friend of temperance and sobriety, his influence in the army has been most beneficial. The people, therefore, honor him for his bravery and for his personal character. Last evening, under the auspices of the Northwestern Freedman's Aid Commission, he addressed a large audience, in Bryan Hall, upon the general subject of the present and future of the emancipated slaves. He spoke ably, eloquently, and with that practical good sense which distinguishes him, showing that he is in full sympathy with the objects and purposes of the bureau over which he presides. As the speech, however, was similar in its general scope and argument to that he delivered in Kennebec, and which has been extensively published, I will not attempt a report. It was received with marked favor.

THE ERA OF CRIME.

In the great carnival of crime which appears to be going forward all over the country, our city is doing its part. It would be impossible to chronicle all the separate transactions, of the various grades; but from some cause or other, there seems to be a more general tendency in this direction than ever before. It is true, we have had none of those astounding monetary defalcations and rascalities with which New-York has been visited of late. In fact, our city has been singularly free from them for some time past; the only instance of any importance being that of Cashier WAITE, of the Western Fire and Marine Insurance Bank, who was permitted to steal some $150,000, and get off with it unscathed. But we have murders, we have robberies and assaults, and rapes and riots—all fed and fostered by some fifteen hundred drinking houses, which disgrace our city. A few days, or rather nights, since, a policeman shot two roughs dead on the spot. They, with others, had assaulted him, while in the discharge of his duties. "What are we coming to?" is the question on every body's lips. We are soon coming to a better state of things, I trust, through a rousing of the people to a necessity of applying a remedy to existing evils.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The great interest still continues to centre in the weather and the crops. The great staple of the West—corn—is not yet mature, and an untimely frost would be a great calamity, coming upon the heels of the damage done to the wheat crop by the rains. There have already been admonitions that we may look for an early frost. In fact, on Wednesday night of last week various localities at the north of us had a slight touch of old Jack's icy finger, and in some places vegetation was affected. The nights have been unseasonably cool for some weeks past, and it would require but a little lowering of the temperature to incite a visitation from real frost. In view of this contingency our grain market has stiffened, and holders are not over anxious to operate, except in cases where their necessities make it imperative. The hog and his products, too, are in the advancing mood from a similar cause. But give us ten or fifteen days more of favorable weather—such as we now have—and we will show you a crop of corn such as has been seldom seen even in the great Valley.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Hon. D. V. BELL, who has occupied the position of United States Mail Agent for the West for three or four years past, has resigned, and HARRISON PARK, Esq., has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. PARK, whilome a Buffalo alderman, has been for several years a route agent on the Illinois Central, and will make a capital officer.

The oil fever is raging here rather quietly, but somewhat extensively. Several companies have been organized for active operations, and others for stock operations, while a great number are prospecting in the oil regions on individual account. Some have drawn prizes, others blanks, in this great lottery. Messrs. J. S. LAURENCE & Co., oil refiners, at Waukegan, have recently made a discovery in the production of lubricating oils which promises to be of great value.

The Chicago Board of Trade are making extensive preparations for the dedication of the new and elegant "Chamber of Commerce," which is to take place on the 30th and two succeeding days. All the prominent boards of trade in the country have signified their intention to be represented on the occasion. The programme is varied, and from the well-known liberality of our merchants there is no doubt but what it will be carried out "regardless of expense."

The annual fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society commences in this city a week from to-day. It is to be held on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park Association, about three miles south of the centre of the city. Extensive preparations are making, and a successful show is anticipated. All of the Western States hold fairs this year, and all have presented liberal premium lists. One of those demoralizing exhibitions called a "horse show" has just closed at Springfield. As is usual, it called together gamblers, roughs and rascals generally of both sexes, and presented a scene of drinking and debauchery truly disgusting.

Hon. T. B. BRYAN has resigned his position as President of the Soldiers' Home of this city, preparatory to his departure on a two years' European tour. A very large number of the citizens of Chicago are now abroad. The war has enriched a great many people here as well as elsewhere.

There is a proposition on foot, with substantial backers, to construct an "air-line railroad" from this city to Freeport, in Stevenson county—an opposition movement to the Galena branch of the Northwestern, which has got out of favor with the people along the route on account of its excessive charges.

There is nothing especially new or important in business matters.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Mass Meeting in Support of the Government Proves to be a Failure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The mass meeting of the citizens on the grounds of the Capitol this evening was a decided failure. There were neither numbers nor enthusiasm, and the importance of the resolutions, coupled with the fact that one of the most respected and popular men in the city would preside, leads to the inevitable conclusion that, upon the questions of most vital importance to them, politically, the people of Richmond are either timid, sullen or indifferent.

The entire press has, with a unanimity that is quite rare, for a week past urged upon its readers the policy of making an imposing demonstration, but at 5 P. M. there were not more than six hundred present, and nearly one-half of these negroes.

The committee had made every necessary preparation—had erected a large platform on the northeast corner of the Capitol for the speakers and friends, had engaged a band of music, and hoisted the stars and stripes just over the rostrum of the chairman.

Mr. HOWISON, in a few remarks, nominated Judge LYONS as chairman, and that gentleman addressed the meeting in a loyal and dignified manner. He was succeeded by Mr. R. T. DANIEL, Commonwealth Attorney, who read the resolutions, a copy of which I inclose, and spoke at some length. Mr. W. H. MCFARLAND, late President of the Farmers' Bank, followed in an altogether unexceptionable speech. It was dignified, candid and unreserved. Hon. JAMES LYONS, late member of the Confederate Congress, followed. Mr. LYONS is an orator of very considerable power, but some portions of his speech (I send a copy of all of them) are open to criticism, and the manner in which he alluded to sectional differences and the negro, were neither in unison with the spirit of the meeting nor the purpose for which it was convened, the resolutions being carried unanimously.

At the close of the meeting, which passed off in perfect order, the chairman nominated the three following gentlemen to convey to President JOHNSON a copy of the resolutions, and an invitation that he would be pleased to pay a visit to Richmond: ROBERT RIDGWAY, CHARLES PALMER and W. H. MCFARLAND.

R. D. F.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

We, the people of the City of Richmond, in mass meeting assembled to express our opinions in the present exigency of public affairs, do

Resolve, That we have witnessed with just indignation the persistent and wicked efforts of a portion of the press and people of the Northern States to brand the people of the South with perfidy and insincerity in the honest attempts they have made, and are making, to resume their former relations with the Union, by questioning their fidelity and truth in the oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and, by vague and unsupported charges, that they desire, if they do not contemplate, further resistance to its authority. Such imputations are not only false, but mischievous, being calculated to retard, if they be not designed to defeat, that perfect and constitutional restoration of the Union which the war was professedly waged against the seceding States to effect, and which good men and patriots in all sections of the country earnestly desire to accomplish. And it being of the last importance that the minds of the whole people be disabused of these errors, and particularly that the authorities at Washington be truly informed of the temper and disposition of the Southern people, we do solemnly pronounce these and all other imputations upon them of a kindred character, no matter from what source they come, to be utterly ungrounded and false.

Resolved, That the general temper and disposition of the Southern people, including our own, are to accept and acquiesce in the results of the late sanguinary struggle, and to resume the duties of citizenship in the Union. That the men of character and ability who have hitherto influenced public sentiment neither advise nor intend anything different from the discharge of their duties as citizens of the United States, and are setting an example of full and ready submission to the authority of its government, and counsel a full recognition of the facts of the actual situation, including the accepted and irreversible abolition of slavery.

Resolved, That we, the people of Richmond, fully and thoroughly comprehending and accepting the results of that struggle in all their force and significance, and as one of the most important, the abolition of slavery, already effected by the restored constitution of the State under which we live and which we are sworn to support, do pledge ourselves to support the reconstruction policy of the President, which purposes a restored equality of rights and privileges to all the States, including the power in each to regulate the right of suffrage for itself, as distinguished from the reckless and pernicious theories of the so-called radical party, which propose to the Southern States the alternative of negro suffrage or an indefinite exclusion from the benefits of a common and equal Union; and that we will support the national authority and the supreme rule of law and order *everywhere* as the only sure guarantee for the reëstablishment of the rights and privileges of our own and of the other Southern States, under the constitution, in the Union.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens throughout the State to hold meetings as soon as practicable in their respective counties and towns, and adopt suitable resolutions expressive (as we do not doubt they will be) of their entire sympathy in the motives, purposes and objects herein declared; that no cloud of doubt, no shadow of suspicion may rest on the integrity, honor and good faith of their expressed desire and honest attempt to resume the duties and allegiance to the United States.

Resolved, That it is no less a pleasure than a duty on our part to give public expression to the esteem and respect which we feel for the present Chief Magistrate of our State, whose conciliatory bearing, frank and manly manners, and firm and well-considered statesmanship, have enabled him to grapple successfully with the unusual difficulties of his position. With the opportunity to see us face to face as we are, he has the wisdom to appreciate the true character of our people. He has thrown himself without reserve on their candor, truthfulness and conscientiousness, and they have met, and will continue to meet, him in a like spirit of cordial confidence.

FROM MEXICO.

The Republicans Forced from the Rio Grande.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Intelligence, upon which I fear full reliance can be placed, impels me to state that the Imperialists have forced the army of the Republicans from the Rio Grande, and are now occupying the whole country, with the exception of a small portion of Chihuahua, in which JUAREZ and his government were at last accounts attempting to make a last stand. My informant, who is a Mexican gentleman of high character, has no doubt that the intelligence is correct. The retreat of the Mexicans was rather a panic than otherwise. By a vessel which has just arrived from Guaymas, I have the statement, which, taken into connection with the above, looks as if the movement of the French was a simultaneous one. Guaymas is a seaport of the State of Sonora, in Lower California, on the Gulf of that name, and is now held by the French, who have recently tightened their hold on that important maritime point. Taking advantage of our war with treason, LOUIS NAPOLEON pushed his forces into that province, and has now quite a naval force in the harbor, which is one of the best on the western coast of Mexico. Whether JUAREZ will be enabled to recover I cannot tell. I do not think he can. And I will not, therefore, be surprised if he should try to obtain entrance into the friendly territories of the United States. Quoting still further from my informant: "We cannot be too grateful to Mr. SEWARD for keeping us out of this complication. Had he not acted from the first with more than caution, with almost prescience, we should now have our own great triumph over the pro-slavery insurgents diminished, probably, by our connection with the defeated Mexicans, and involved, through the mad counsels of plotting politicians and brave but impulsive soldiers, in what might have widened into a European war. The Mexicans themselves—even the most ardent in the cause of the republic—fully appreciate the noble action of our government. They know that many of the Mexicans—alas! too many—have been approached and really seduced by French money, and that, with the conjoined power of England, in a naval alliance with France, American interposition would not have saved them from the direful catastrophe. With SANTA ANNA's early and entire surrender, and the cooperation of MIRAMON, and the poverty of the people, and the influence of the clergy, it was impossible for them to hold out.

MONTEZUMA.

The Poughkeepsie Regatta.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of Aug. 21, inst., a card from CHARLES GOUSMAN, the referee in the recent boat race at Poughkeepsie. The following affidavit is my reply to the said card. I do not intend to notice any article in reference to the race in question unless the same is sworn to.

Yours truly, RODMAN DOBBS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865.

Dutchess County, ss.—RODMAN DOBBS, of Poughkeepsie City, being duly sworn, says, that the card above referred to is false in every particular, otherwise, what CHARLES GOUSMAN stated to me and many others is false. GOUSMAN stated on the day of the race that when he was up at Rutger's Hotel he was forced to decide in favor of the New-York crew, to save his own life, as pistols and knives were drawn, and he was obliged to decide against his will. In two weeks after I saw GOUSMAN, when I stated to him that *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* accused him (GOUSMAN) of being in the office and saying the race was fair, when he (GOUSMAN) said it was a lie, that he had not been in said office, and had never said the race was fair.

RODMAN DOBBS.

Sworn to, before me, this 29th day of August, 1865. JOHN W. VINCENT, Justice of the Peace.

IMPERIAL STEEL PORTRAIT OF SECRETARY SEWARD.—DERBY & MILLER, No. 5 Spruce-street, New-York, have just published an elegant steel portrait of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, imperial size. It is undoubtedly the very best portrait of that distinguished statesman that has ever been issued, and will be to his friends the standard portrait. The most intimate personal friends of Gov. SEWARD pronounce it perfect Price of proof copies $3.

THE FREEDMEN OF THE SOUTH.

A Colored Bishop's Experience Among the Freedmen—Account of a Tour Through the South—The Condition of the Freedmen.

A meeting was held last evening, in the lecture-room of Zion Church, corner of West Tenth-street and Bleecker, under the auspices of the American and British Freedmen's Commission. The purpose of the meeting was to enable Bishop CLINTON, President of the commission, to present an address relating to his interesting tour through the South, from which he has but just returned. The meeting was presided over by Prof. W. HOWARD DAY, Secretary of the commission, and was well attended by a large congregation of the colored people in the city, who are interested in the great question of ameliorating the condition of the South.

Prof. DAY, in introducing Bishop CLINTON, spoke of the aims of the commission, and said they were endeavoring to provide schools of such grades as the circumstances of the freedmen from time to time may demand; to select and provide suitable teachers; to establish scholarships in any existing institution where the wants of this people may be met; to provide homes in families of their friends, who will educate them for a benevolent end; to stimulate them all to energy, by encouraging them to become helpers, agents and teachers among their race; to feed and clothe as many of the needy freedmen as the funds for that purpose will permit; to do anything deemed judicious for the mental and moral improvement of this people.

He said it was gratifying for him to be able to announce that so far the efforts of the commission had been successful.

Right Rev. J. J. CLINTON, Superintendent Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, then came forward. He said he was gratified that he had an opportunity of telling the people of his church how the freedmen actually were getting on. He had called the commission a noble and a praiseworthy one, and he did so because it worked toward the intellectual improvement of the Freedmen of the South. When the Almighty heard the prayers of the suffering people, the enslaved millions of America, He proved himself the God of the oppressed, He did the great work of emancipation, and He alone. When the Emancipation Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was promulgated, every man who had a heart rejoiced, and the suffering race to whom he gave liberty blessed him. Speaking of slavery being dead and buried, the reverend gentleman spoke of the plea set up by apologists for slavery, that the slaves were better off as such, and that they did not want liberty, and he said that the events of the day proved the falsity of the plea. He gave a vivid picture of the festival among the freedmen at Newbern, North Carolina, and said that he tried to get some of them to declare in favor of slavery, but with no success. But when he asked that great mass of eight thousand freedmen how many of them were in favor of liberty, every hand went up.

When speaking of the condition of the freedmen, Mr. CLINTON said that the great mass were very ignorant, but that many of them were educated and capable of doing business. When he asked these latter how it was they could read and write, when a white man was imprisoned and a colored man had his arm cut off for teaching the slave, he was given some very curious answers. Some of them studied by stealth, and at night by the kitchen fire. He said that the avidity displayed by the freedmen for knowledge was astonishing. He described whole families, from the little three-year old to the grandfather of a hundred, all pouring over books trying to read. He said that an old lady at Newbern, 108 years of age, had learned to read the New Testament since becoming free.

During his remarks, the reverend gentleman made several grave charges regarding the mode of administering affairs among the freedmen, and wanted colored teachers sent down among them. The white teachers did not go the right way to work.

Speaking of the temporal condition of the colored population in the South, Mr. CLINTON said that a large majority of them were in good circumstances and doing well. He said that it had been frequently charged that the colored people were indolent, and a burden upon the government. He denied it, and challenged any one to prove it. He charged that the employes did not do their duty and cheated the black man out of donations sent from the North. That such donations were stopped somewhere on the road. That the office at Newbern, for the distribution of donations, advertised that goods could be bought there cheaper than at the stores. Goods were piled up, but none could be got without money. He thought that the work was in the wrong hands; that the colored people ought to do the work. They must send down colored teachers. He said that the white people hung together, but the colored people went the other way to work, and that was the reason no colored teachers were in the South.

Rev. Mr. STRONG and others also addressed the meeting, after which a collection was taken up in aid of the cause. The audience seemed to feel the importance of the work their leaders called them to perform, and were liberal in their responses. The following resolutions were duly passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due to the President of the Freedmen's American and British Commission, Right Rev. J. J. CLINTON, for his indefatigable labors South in the cause of suffering humanity, and for the interesting statement made to-night of the condition of the freedmen.

Resolved, That we are more fully convinced than ever, that one of the main remedies for the evils South, whether they be educational, agricultural or social, is the idea of the Freedman's American and British Commission, that the colored people should be made, as far as possible, their own uplifters—the aid to be given to be that only which will enable the colored man the soonest possible to help himself.

Base Ball.

EUREKA, OF NEWARK VS. ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN—THE CHAMPIONS IN A VERY TIGHT SPOT.

We gave an account of a finely contested game of base ball yesterday, between the Mutuals and Actives, in which the Mutuals came very near being beaten, and to-day we have to record its equal for closeness, but its superior for heavy batting and fine fielding. The first game between the Eurekas and the Atlantics, played at Newark, was won by the champions by a score of 21 to 20, and the Brooklyn boys considered themselves mighty lucky in securing the trophy—for they crawled out of the smallest hole they have been in since 1863.

Both clubs were well represented yesterday, the Atlantics having just returned from their trip to Washington, looking none the worse for their holiday. The Eurekas, although minus PENNINGTON, went into the game with the determination to show what they could do. The game opened with the Jersey boys at the bat, but they only secured one run, the Atlantics, by good batting, making ten. Ten to one was enough to make any ball players look wild, but the Eurekas took it as a matter of course, and in the second innings, by some tall batting, secured nine runs, while their opponents made but three. CHAPMAN went in to pitch on the third innings, and the Eurekas found it more difficult to hit his slow balls, so much so that at the end of the fifth inning the Atlantics had scored 25 to the Eurekas 12. Still the Newarkers were not disheartened, and by some of the finest batting that has been seen on the Capitoline ground this season pulled their score up to 37 on the ninth inning, while the Atlantics were but 34, the champions having 3 to make to tie, and 4 to win. Amid the most intense excitement the Atlantics went to the bat for the last time, and through the bad fielding of the Eurekas, secured the four runs before they lost their third hand.

The contest was witnessed by over 5,000 spectators, and when it was apparent that the Atlantics had won, they gave vent to their feelings in long-continued applause and cheers.

Interesting to the Jehus.

The following general order to the Captains of Police in the Metropolitan District, which was promulgated by the General Superintendent yesterday, explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK,
August 31, 1865.

Capt. ——, —— *Precinct:*

Much inconvenience and unnecessary delay to passengers result from omnibuses and street-cars stopping within the lines of intersecting streets. You will abate this without delay. Offenders are liable to arrest and a penalty of $10 for each offence. (See Revised Ordinances, chapter 39, section 26.) Require vehicles to hold up, for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers, before the horses' heads reach the line of the crosswalk, or else to pass entirely over the cross street and stop where the rear of the vehicle will be on a line with the crosswalk there. Compliance with this arrangement will secure mutual accommodation to proprietors and passengers on every line of street travel.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent,
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

STABBING IN JACKSON-STREET.—At about 8 o'clock last evening, in Jackson-street, near Water, an unknown boy approached ROBERT TUCKER, of No. 420 Cherry-street, and demanded of him what engine he ran with, and, not receiving a satisfactory reply, stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound that may prove mortal. The unknown escaped, and Policeman GASTLIN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, took young TUCKER, who is a lad of 10 years, to Bellevue Hospital.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.—Yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN FILLO, of Williamsburgh, the furrier who was mortally burned in the John-street fire on the afternoon of the 25th ult., died at the New-York Hospital. An inquest is to be held to-day.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon Mr. JOHN SCHAFFER's little daughter was playing with matches, which ignited and set a bed on fire, on the third floor of the tenement building, No. 127 West Twenty-seventh-street. Fortunately the child's mother, who was in an adjoining room, discovered the fire in season to quench the flames before much damage had been done. The damage to Mr. SCHAFFER's furniture, which is estimated at about $100, is covered by $300 insurance in the Germania office.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior Supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Electricity,
Galvanism, Magnetism, Galvanic Baths, &c., administered by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st. The most obstinate diseases speedily eradicated.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Great Desideratum of the Day.
THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK.
OFFICE, NO. 107 4TH-AV.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

DIED.

BOYD.—At Yorkville, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 25, of congestion of the brain, MARTHA MYGATT, youngest child of James M. and Harriet M. Boyd, aged 7 months.

The remains were removed to New-Milford for interment.

BEAL.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 19, WILLIAM DUDLEY BEAL, only child of William R. and Eleanor L. Beal, aged 6 months and 27 days.

BOUCHER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, CHAS. LAMHIRE BOUCHER, youngest son of Pierre L. Boucher, deceased, and grandson of the late Charles Mowatt, of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., without further invitation.

CAMP.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, ANN ELIZA, daughter of the late Rev. Amzi and Margaret M. Lane Camp, aged 36 years and 4 months.

Her remains have been interred in Norwalk, Conn.

FOX.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 31, ALFRED, only son of Martin Fox, aged 4 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 32 Greenwich-av., on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M.

GUTHRIE.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, WILLIAM H., son of John B. and Deborah A. Guthrie, aged 19 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 292 4th-st., Williamsburgh, this Friday, Sept. 1, at 1 P. M.

SCOTT.—At Huntington, L. I., THOMAS SCOTT, in the 73d year of his age.

TUBBS.—At the residence of her son, No. 135 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 30, aged 80, Mrs. MARY FERRELL, widow of the late Capt. Calvin Tubbs, of Philadelphia, and only daughter of the late Rev. Gideon Ferrell, of Iron Hill, Del.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Friday, Sept. 1, at 4 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Iron Hill.

☞ Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Del., papers please copy.

WARNER.—Suddenly, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, on Monday evening, Aug. 28, ELIZABETH GRAY, wife of Lewis T. Warner, M. D., and daughter of John F. Gray, M. D.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 39 East 19th-st.

WATTS.—At Albany, on Thursday, Aug. 31, JAMES A. WATTS, son of William Watts, of Carmel.

His funeral will take place on Sunday morning, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Carmel papers please copy.

☞ The funeral services of the late Prof. CHARLES F. MANSFIELD will take place in the chapel of the Rockland Female Institute, at Nyack on the Hudson, on Sunday morning, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the deceased, and of the deeply afflicted family, are requested to attend without further invitation. The steamer *Norwalk* will leave the foot of Jay-st., for Nyack, at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and return after the funeral. Carriages will be in waiting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.
SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
THE PLAGUE,
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
YELLOW FEVER,
FEVER and AGUE.
cured and prevented
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
relieved in a few minutes
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Pain instantly removed; all acute, inflammatory, malarious or infectious diseases prevented and exterminated. The weak, feeble and nervous restored to strength, vigor and sound health by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle will do more good, cure more complaints, and keep the stomach more clear and healthy, than $10 spent for all other medicines or bitters in use.

On application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Sold by druggists, and at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

DR. SHERWOOD'S TRUSS, NO. 545 Broadway, is the cheapest, best and only radical cure truss in the world, because it can be used in bed or at business without pain. Send for circular.

AT MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations with charts given daily.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN
IMMENSE STOCK
OF FINE
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,
Now ready in both the
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEPARTMENTS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY,
Dr. M. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Dr. LEVETT has no branch establishment.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

NEW LIBRARY OF MESMERISM AND PSYCHOLOGY,
In 2 vols., comprising Philosophy of Mesmerism, Clairvoyance, Psychology, Fascination, Macrocosm, Science of the Soul, &c. Prepaid, by mail, $4. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.
"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."
This work explains modern mysteries, and furnishes a key to that which is beyond the reach of senses, even in the realms of spirits.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU *is the Great Diuretic.* HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA *is the Great Blood Purifier.* Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

GILT, PEARL AND STEEL BUCKLES
Two, Three, Five to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
New styles—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
New styles—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of September, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

CATARRH! HITHERTO INCURABLE! No case of Catarrh has ever been cured until this discovery. All pretensions have been miserable abortions. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., having discovered the plants which are NATURE'S POSITIVE REMEDIES for this disease, and also for Scrofula of every phase, and for all Liver, Lung, Heart, Kidney and Uterine maladies, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Chronic Diarrhea, Dropsy, Nervous Debilities, &c. Will mail his Treatise on all Diseases to applicants who remit ten cents and stamp.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

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FISK & HATCH,

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Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
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Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

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On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
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AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

CITY OF NASHVILLE OVER-DUE COUPONS,

Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company Bonds bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 NEXT, FROM bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 8 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five trustees to act for the ensuing year, together with three inspectors of election. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th September, inclusive.

J. C. SANDERS, Secretary.

DATED Aug. 29, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE INterest due Sept. 1, on the Bonds of Queens County, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, Aug. 29, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Oil Company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. C. RATHBONE, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST September next, on the bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

WANTED—$2,000 AS A LOAN, TO BE SECURED by bond and mortgage upon eight full lots of ground between 9th and 10th avs., and 114th and 116th sts., New-York, free from all incumbrance, and estimated to be worth from $4,000 to $5,000. Address J. A. W. F., No. 29 East 11th-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

VALUABLE GOLD SECURITIES.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1865, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE READING-ROOM,

$150,000 City of Cambridge 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1892. Principal and interest payable January and July in gold, by agreement expressed on the bonds. This the whole gold debt and about half the entire debt of the city.

ALSO,

$190,000 City of Boston 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1884. Principal and interest January and July, in gold.

BY HENSHAW BROTHERS,
NO. 5 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
STATE-STREET,
BOSTON.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
OF
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter No. 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1891; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1892.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1865.

CITY OF CHICAGO
7 PER CENT.
WATER LOAN BONDS,
Interest, January and July,
Payable in New-York,

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers. No. 35 Wall-st

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SILVER MINING.

The books are now open at Room No. 25, No. 71 Broadway, for subscriptions to one of the best mining properties in Nevada, directly at Austin.

ALABAMA MONEY WANTED.

Highest prices paid at
MOSES & SCHIFFER, No. 32 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON 1ST SEPTEMBER AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Consisting of
INFANTS' ROBES AND SLIPS, LONG AND SHORT,
CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERED BLANKETS AND JOSEYS,
NIGHT DRESSES AND WRAPPERS,
MERINO CLOAKS AND SHOES,
LACE CAPS AND BONNETS,
SHIRTS AND BASKETS.

GIRLS' POPLIN AND MERINO SKIRTS,
SILK AND MERINO DRESSES,
CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK WAISTS,
AND APRONS.

BOYS' SKIRTS AND JACKETS,
PANTS AND BLOUSES,
PANTS, JACKETS AND PALETOTS.
ALSO,
LINEN SHIRT WAISTS, PUFFED AND PLAIN,
AND MERINO AND POPLIN COATS AND CAPES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SHAWL TRADE.

A person thoroughly competent, either as buyer or seller, in the foreign and domestic shawl trade, is wanted; salary liberal. Apply by letter, with references, to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.,
N. Y. City.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

U. S. BOUNTY DUE MEN ENLISTED in the Navy since July 4, 1864, also men transferred from the army to the navy, at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway. Also all payable are now being paid.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 302 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Genera and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick Wringne.s, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Side-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Transfer, registered 112 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Ad. Hines, registered 112 tons.
Wharf-boat Crescent City, registered 849 tons.
Wharf-boat Glenwood, registered 157 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore; Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin), 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; Amodel barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, side-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

SPersons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L.B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 1st of September for supplying ship chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats in this Collection District for the year ending June 30, 1866.

In pursuance of instructions from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, these proposals will be made irrespective of quantities, and they will supersede all proposals made previously to this date.

Lists of articles required will be furnished on application to the office of the Superintendent of the Revenue Marine, No. 23 Pine-st. S. DRAPER, Collector.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly guaged, in prime order, and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond. Va.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned at this office until Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865, for furnishing Fresh Beef, in such quantities as may be required from day to day, at Hart's Island, David's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, Fort Wood and New-York City, and such places in its vicinity as are not otherwise provided for, for four months, commencing on Sept. 10, 1865, and to incorporate Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, New-York Harbor, for the balance of the period above-mentioned, commencing on Oct. 6, 1865, and also Fort Richmond, commencing Oct. 18, 1865.

Bids can be made for one or more, or all of the posts, at the option of the bidder.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

Bidders themselves, or their authorized representatives, *must be present at the opening of the bids, or otherwise their bids will not be considered.*

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities and times as may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, with the names of two veritable sufficient sureties, in $20,000 each, for the whole or its proportion for any one or more posts; and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid; the sureties being ready to respond in person, at this office, immediately after being notified.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. F. E. BERIER,
Capt. and Commis'y of Subs'e.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, in Clinton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH, &c., formerly the property of a gentleman having left for Europe, comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood chairs, covered in crimson and gold brocatel, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano, pearl inlaid, with pearl keys and round corner; carved rosewood marble-top, extra rosewood marble-top centre table; carved rosewood suite in crimson brocade, elegant gilt frame French plate oval mirrors, carved library furniture in black walnut, dining-room furniture in black walnut, consisting of dining table, dining suite, elegant lace window curtains, superb dinner set, (cost $600,) &c.

Also at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

A pair of bay horses about 7 years old, 14 and 15 hands high, perfectly sound and kind, will drive in single and double harness, good saddle horses and stylish drivers.

An elegant carriage, with pole and shafts, lined with crimson silk, with bell and tube; has been used but a few times.

A double sleigh, plush lined, with pole and shafts, single and double harness, carriage cover, fly nets, &c. The above will form one of the best sales that has taken place for a long time, and we call particular attention to the same. Catalogues may be obtained at our office.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,

By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
668 bales Savannah Cotton.
693 bales Mobile Cotton.
100 bales North Carolina Cotton.
90 bales Sea Island Cotton.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at government stores Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st., New-York.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, for account of whom it may concern:

135 shares CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY, hypothecated, par $100. Terms cash.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on the 24th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores, of old patterns or inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

8 iron columbiads; two 8-inch and six 10-inch.
170 cavalry sabres and swords.
43,500 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
60 North's carbines, in serviceable order.
201 pistols, United States, smooth bore, new.
86 pistols, revolvers, STARR's patent and others, with a large lot of spare parts for repairs, of United States and foreign small arms of various patterns.
163 powder horns, new.
89 copper powder flasks, new.
293 bullet molds, for muskets and rifles.
2,456 curb chains, new, old pattern.
1,436 infantry belt plates.
23 sets artillery and wagon harness.
10,707 cannon primers, percussion.
3,970 lbs. powder, damaged.
5,000 lbs. powder, mining.
39 spare wheels, for artillery carriages,
3 truck carriages.

Percussion caps and fuses, old hose leather, pistol holsters (saddle and belt,) and leather accoutrements; carpenters' and laborers' tools, shot and iron castings, and pieces of wrought iron.

Samples of the principal lots of small arms may be seen at the Watervliet Arsenal, or at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

Terms of sale—Cash. P. V. HAGNER,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Commanding.

SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, FURNITURE, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th of September, at Judiciary Square Warehouses, 5th and E sts., at 10 o'clock A. M.,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL PROPERTY,

embracing blankets, sheets, counterpanes, mattresses, mosquito bars, pillows, chairs, bath-tubs, refrigerators, tin basins, wooden buckets, bedside tables, &c.

At the close of the sale will be sold 3,000 good and 500 damaged IRON BEDSTEADS.

Terms—Cash, at time of sale.

Successful bidders must remove their purchases within forty-eight (48) hours from the date of sale. If not removed within that period, the articles will be sold at the next subsequent sale, at the risk of the first purchaser.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.—Elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel French plate mirrors, carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, fauteuils, rosewood canterburys, ladies' escritoires, rosewood piano-forte and stool, together with mattresses, bedding, bedsteads, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY IN FAR ROCKAWAY.—A large number of eligible building lots within a short distance of the bay and the ocean. Sale to take place on the premises, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN L. NORTON.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS
AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

the following-named vessels:

STEAMER AUGUSTA DINSMORE—Length, 169 feet; breadth, 32 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 2 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke, 19 inches; two Ericsson's engines one boiler, with two furnaces.

STEAMER FORT MORGAN—Length, 209 feet; breadth, 34 feet 8 inches; depth, 10 feet 2 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 36 inches; two vertical engines, one boiler, with three furnaces.

STEAMER HOME—Length, 165 feet; breadth, 29 feet 9 inches; depth, 11 feet; depth between decks, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 26 inches; two horizontal engines, two boilers, with four furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HONDURAS—Length, 150 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; length of stroke, 8 feet; one beam engine.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WANDO—Length, 228 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 82 inches; length of stroke, 4 feet; two oscillating engines, two tubular boilers, containing eight furnaces.

STEAMER OLEANDER—Side-wheel; length, 144 feet 10 inches; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 8 feet 4 inches; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 7 feet; one beam engine, one boiler, with two furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER QUEEN—Length, 168 feet inches; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 8 inches; diameter of cylinder, 42 inches; length of stroke, 42 inches; one vertical engine, one boiler, with three furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT—Length 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; length of stroke, 24 inches.

SCREW TUGBOAT DELTA—Length, 61 feet 2 inches; breadth, 13 feet 3 inches; depth, 6 feet 3 inches; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke 16 inches; one engine, one boiler.

SCREW TUG AMARANTHAS—Length, 109 feet; breadth, 20 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one engine, one boiler with two furnaces.

SCREW TUG GAMMA—Length, 55 feet 5 inches; breadth, 14 feet 3 inches; depth, 5 feet 4 inches; diameter cylider, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches; one engine, one boiler with one furnace.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT COMMODORE HULL—Length, 131 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 11 feet; inclined engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; length of stroke, 9 feet; one boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT SHOKOKEN—Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches, length of stroke, 8 feet; one boiler.

SCHOONER GEORGE MAUGHAM—Length, 107 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches, depth, 9 feet 5 inches.

BRIG BOHIO—Length, 100 feet; breadth, 24 feet; inches; depth, 9 feet 4 inches.

Terms—Twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

CLOSING SALES
OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter, at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1865.

BY ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT, whisky having ceased to be a ration, I will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at government warehouse in the City of Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1865, SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND (75,000) GALLONS WHISKY, more or less.

This whisky is mostly copper distilled, put up in well-coopered barrels, all of which will be reguaged prior to sale, and the contents of each barrel marked thereon; it will be classified as to quality, and each class sold separately.

Samples may be seen at my office, No. 12 South Cherry-st., in this city, on and after the 25th day of August, 1865, and at warehouse on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms—Cash, in government funds. Whisky to be removed immediately after sale, at the expense of the purchaser.

By order of Col. J. C. READ, Chief Commissary Subsistence, M. D. T. J. M. BLAIR,
Captain and C. S. V.,
In charge of Depot.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.

There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.

The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the Southeastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE,
CONTENTS OF THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE NO. 131 WEST 26TH-ST.,
A FEW DOORS WEST OF 6TH-AV.,

will be sold THIS DAY, (Friday,) at public auction, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. The house has been furnished but four months, and is elegantly furnished throughout, consisting in part of superb rosewood and walnut parlor furniture in suite, rosewood centre and pier tables, etageres, Turkish lounges and chairs, damask and lace curtains, French-plate mirrors, elegant bronzes, Parian and Bisque figures, lava and Sevres china vases and ornaments, historical and landscape paintings, &c.

MAGNIFICENT 7¼-OCTAVE PIANO, FOUR ROUND CORNERS, ELABORATELY CARVED, STEINWAY, MAKERS.

Dining, chamber and nursery furniture of all descriptions, bedsteads, bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, 900 yards tapestry and ingrain carpets, sofa beds, chairs, shades, oval mirrors, silver cutlery, Bohemian and French china, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Purchasers will find men on the premises to cart, pack or ship their goods, if desired.

H. R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 29, 1865.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in place of Chauncey M. Depew.
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson.
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1871.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of Daniel P. Ingraham, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson;
A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
Two Supervisors, in the place of James Davis and John R. Briggs;
A Justice for the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 325 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose, and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.
AN ACT

To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes; so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the passage of this act. The bonds to be issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions of any law of this State, shall have been theretofore issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse or refund to cities, counties, or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have heretofore been issued by him, as aforesaid. Second, he shall then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election the inspectors thereof shall, immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at fullength, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State Debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.

Yours, respectfully,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.—Aug. 2, 1865. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless duly authorized to do so by the Sheriff. Laws of 1860, chap. 480.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of the said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET,

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.

OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-law10wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.

DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.

WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Executors.
EMILY R. MARCHER,

Jy7-law6mF.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm of HUNT, VAN KLUCK & MORTIMER having expired by limitation, the business of the late firm will be settled by CLARENCE A. MORTIMER, at No. 4 College-place.

J. O. HUNT.
LEON'D G. VAN KLUCK.
CLARENCE A. MORTIMER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of COOKE & WRIGHT, for the purpose of conducting a general brokerage and commission business in stocks, notes, gold and foreign exchange, at No. 12 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865. DANIEL B. COOKE.
WM. C. WRIGHT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

Mrs. STEERS will be in town Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,

No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

OHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)

will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st.; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 22d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.

STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,

will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL.

A lady who completed her musical education under eminent masters in London and Paris, and who has taught successfully for some years in this country, has vacancies for two young ladies in her family school of six. With unusual advantages for health and education, she can offer the attractions of a pleasant country home. Terms moderate, and unexceptionable references given and required. Address L. V. A., Box No. 226 Sing Sing.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL.

No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.

Boarding-school for boys.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,

18 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address

Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Class reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,

will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON

CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School,

No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st., Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store; No. 42 Barclay-st., at C. A. ROBERTS'.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

SHORTHAND REPORTING.—WANTED two or three studious young men of good address, to learn this valuable art. Apply any evening at Room No. 4, No. 817 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, No. 49 West 15th-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1865.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

YALE LAW-SCHOOL.—A COURSE OF LECtures by several eminent practitioners is arranged for the coming year. For circular, address Prof. HENRY DUTTON, Yale Law-School, New-Haven, Conn.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.........NEW-YORK.........TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16.........OCEAN QUEEN.........SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

The first-class United States mail steamships

NEVADA.........CARPENTER.
IDAHO.........HOLMES.
AMERICA.........LINDT.
CONTITUTION.........GREENMAN.

THE

NEVADA

will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,

No. 17 Broadway.

The IDAHO will follow WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,

No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,

No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine steamship

LODONA,

Capt. HOVEY,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.

Freight taken at reduced rates.

For freight only apply to

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents,

No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and fast A No. 1 steamship

MATANZAS,

W. LIESEGANG, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having splendid and comfortable accommodations for first-class passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,

No. 141 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship

TRADE WIND,

Capt. DOANE,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,

No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION follows on SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon,

at the above low rates. For passage apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.

Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships,

GRANADA,

ALHAMBRA,

ANDALUSIA,

QUAKER CITY,

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, will be dispatched promptly, at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,

No. 73 William-st.

The favorite steamship ALHAMBRA will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, and will be followed on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, by the elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,

No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the Columbia, and leave Sept. 17.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.

CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamship CUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,

No. 141 Broadway.

The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents,

Charleston.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C. DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship

CHASE, M. L. ROGERS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

For freight or passage, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES,

No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.

ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE.

Shippers per steamer CATHARINE WHITING, for Galveston, are hereby notified that the said vessel has returned to this port in a disabled condition, and will in consequence not be able to proceed on her voyage; and also that the cargo is now being transferred to the steamer TRADE WIND, to which they, the shippers, are requested to transfer their insurance, sending their bills of lading to the undersigned for the proper indorsement. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The splendid A No. 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, ALEX. HUNTER Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and other interior places. Agents at Wilmington, BRADLEY & WOEHLER. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

CALEDONIA.........SATURDAY, Sept. 9.
UNITED KINGDOM.........SATURDAY, Sept. 16.
HIBERNIA.........SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.

F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line

FOR

BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,

Tri-Weekly,

FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,

VIA

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE.

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS

METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,

1,500 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,

Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,320	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND.........SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA.........SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA.........SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.........3,204 tons.........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.........3,204 tons.........900-horse power
EUROPE.........3,204 tons.........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.........(Nearly ready).........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.........(Building).........Great power.
PEREIRE.........(Building).........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.........(Building).........Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.........A. DUCHESNE.........FRIDAY.........Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY.........Sept. 2
CITY OF LIMERICK.........WEDNESDAY.........Sept. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........SATURDAY.........Sept. 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER.........WEDNESDAY.........Sept. 13

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:15 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

AT

WINTER GARDEN,

No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.

The laughable Pantomime of

JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NICOLO TROUPE.

LION-HEARTED TALLEEN BROTHERS,

NICOLO, THE CHILD-WONDER.

the youngest Flying Trapeze Performer living.

W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.

THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,

MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.

NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.

THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM will open at Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts., LATE CHINESE BUILDINGS, MONDAY, Sept. 4.

ARTEMUS WARD. ARTEMUS WARD

AT IRVING HALL

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

Artemus Ward respectfully announces his farewell MORMON ENTERTAINMENTS.

Artemus Ward will relate some cheerful new stories.

Artemus Ward will present some entirely new pictures.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved chairs 50 cents extra; for sale at Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway, and Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7, commences at 8 o'clock.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE WILL hold their 36th Annual Exhibition at the Armory on 14th-st., New-York, from Sept. 12, to Oct. 19. It will consist exclusively of *American Inventions, Manufactures, and Productions*. Manufacturers, Agriculturists, Horticulturists and others are solicited to contribute articles for Exhibition. No charge will be made for space. Inventors and Manufacturers of Machinery are particularly solicited to exhibit, as it is intended that the Exhibition shall be largely composed of Machinery in motion. Application for space should be made at once, in which should be stated the nature of the article, name and residence of exhibiter, and amount of space required. Machinery received as early as 1st Sept. Other articles from the 6th to 12th Sept. PREMIUMS of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, and Diplomas will be awarded. In the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, Silver, Cups and Plate will be awarded. Application may be made and circulars obtained by addressing "S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., American Institute, New-York." Articles for Exhibition must be directed to "J. W. CHAMBERS, Armory, 14th-st., New-York."

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will reopen on Sept. 4. Applicants for vacancies in the different branches should apply at Office No. 152 East 13th-st., before that date.

J. C. WHITE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

FOR SAUGERTIES,

Landing at Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN OSTERHOUDT, will leave New-York from the foot of Franklin-st., for Saugerties, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Landing Mondays also at Newburgh, Low Point, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.

Passage 50 cents to Rhinebeck and all landings below.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

FOR NORTHPORT, OYSTER BAY AND LLOYD'S DOCK.—On and after Friday, Sept. 1, the steamer PILOT BOY will leave Pier No. 35 East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 2¼ o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Northport at 6 o'clock A. M.

C. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., Agent, No. 69 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.

MASON BROTHERS.

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MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN

and cannot be repeated.

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Commencing at 1 o'clock.

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MR. FRANK DREW.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, BY AN ERRAND boy, three sample lace curtains. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Will He Be Punished?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I have read with entire approval your article headed, "Will He Be Punished?" You say: "We sympathize as keenly as any with the respectable kindred and friends of young Ketchum, but no such feeling can justify our avoidance of the practical question, whether he is to suffer the legal penalties of his crime." "The presumption is that money and social influence will somehow manage to extricate him from the law." I am one of the kindred of this young man. I have known him from his infancy, and to know him was to love him; yet I here declare that if he is guilty of the great crimes with which he is charged—and if he is his guilt can be easily proved—it would be an everlasting disgrace to the administration of justice in this city, if money and social influence should manage to extricate him from the law. When proved guilty let him suffer the penalty of the law, and not escape by any ingenious evasion. There is no apology for his offence, for it is literally true that he has been "cradled in luxury, and bred from his earliest years in the full light of every moral obligation and every Christian principle." Let him suffer the penalty of the law, and I have the best reason to know that the father of the offending youth, and his broken-hearted mother and wife, concur in this sentiment; *their* social influence will not be exerted or used to extricate him from the law.

Edward B. Ketchum is a very young man, and a few years' imprisonment will give him time for reflection, and the exercise of sorrow and penitence for guilt. If that time be improved as it ought, he may yet, when released, wipe away the stain from his name, and become a useful, a prosperous, and even an honorable citizen; for he is a youth of rare ability, energy and perseverance. However this may be, let atonement be made to violated laws.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Slur Upon a Gallant Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judge Hughes threw at Col Chipman a very undeserved slur, when he retired from the Wirz trial, in intimating that he (Col. Chipman) had never been in battle, or, that if he had, he (Judge Hughes) "had never heard of it."

Perhaps Judge Hughes "had never heard of it," but to state that Col. Chipman had never been in battle, is false, and I am very glad that I can prove that fact from Judge Hughes' successor in the Court of Claims. Judge Nott, of this city, has written a book, *Sketches of the War*, and in speaking of the capture of Fort Donelson, the following passage ought to satisfy Judge Hughes that Col. Chipman has "been in battle."

"Among the rough exteriors which campaigning gives, two officers of the Second Iowa were remarkable for their neat appearance. Some jokes were made at their expense, calling them the dandies of the regiment, and their state-rooms the band-boxes; and it was agreed that they were too handsome to be spoilt by scars. Two days afterward, one of these, Capt. Sleightmaker, fell at the head of his company, heroically charging the rebel breastworks. A little later, as I was galloping for the surgeons, I passed a wounded officer, borne by four soldiers in a blanket. As I rode by he called out, 'We have carried the day Captain.' I looked around and saw it was the other, Major Chipman. 'Are you badly hurt Major?' I said, pulling up my horse. 'No, not badly,' he answered. 'Don't stop for me;' and when the surgeon arrived he refused to have his wound dressed, and sent him to his men."

As Col. Chipman is now brought quite prominently before the public, it is proper that the public should be set right in regard to him, and as Judge Nott is the successor of Judge Hughes, it comes very appropriately from a work of his.

WM. S. BURNS.

New-York City, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Times of the 18th of August you ask who killed Cock Robin! It being evident, as you reasonably infer, that no corps of reporters could have done the mischief, I beg leave to suggest, with some explanations, supposing that further efforts will be made to lay the cable, what would be liable to cause the damage referred to, and as to how the evil in my opinion may be avoided in future.

I have always regarded the chances of the Atlantic telegraph cable being useful to any great extent after being laid, if from shore to shore, with the machinery hitherto employed, as exceedingly slim. Even a moderate state of the sea or motion of a ship will cause an action of the cable: and if it could be applied to a spring-weighing balance, there would be developed evidence on the dial of the latter of incessant variations, and frequently of violent jerks. These motions, resisted by a brake, and the inertness of a weighted dynamometer, must surely cause more or less injury to the fabric of the cable, and in a rough sea chance to part the conducting wires, or possibly the whole rope.

The dynamometer consists of a weighted wheel of sufficient gravity to indicate a strain on the cable of *sixty to eighty hundred weight*, and resting upon it adjacent to the drum, the rotating speed of the latter being limited by a frictional brake, the dynamometer having a movement vertically in a frame on which is marked a scale to indicate the degree of the various actions upon it by the cable. Now any given weight, say fifty-six pounds, can be lifted by a cord of a strength equivalent to fifty-six pounds; but a sudden jerk may be made upon said weight, by a power sufficient to part a rope many times the strength without changing its position; so on the same mechanical principles the much lauded machinery hitherto in use for depositing the telegraph cables is well calculated to injure, and in an extreme case of sudden action, part any cable to which it may be applied, for the magnitude of the machinery and weight of the dynamometer must always be in comparison to the size or weight of the cable.

The man who stands at the break-wheel, and "watches the rise or fall of the dynamometer, as a sailor at the wheel watches his compass," must witness the action of the dynamometer before he has any warning to operate his break, but when such warning is received, the mischief to the cable, to whatever extent it may be, is all done by the inert resistance of the dead weight of the dynamometer, aided in its destructive operation by the limited speed of the drum, and the brakeman can do nothing more than alter the speed of the cable when too late, as far as avoiding injury to it is concerned.

Now, as unfit, in principle, as such machinery is for laying telegraph cables in any waters, a modification for transatlantic purposes is really required. What is wanted is a governing apparatus, that shall deliver the cable at any general speed desired, sympathizing at the same time with all the perturbations of the cable on its passage from the vessel, applying no uneven strain, but freely giving and taking, as the case requires. To serve all the requirements, the governor must have a combination of peculiar principles. It must be differential, so that its centre movements may sympathize and become part and parcel with the temporary changes of the requirements of the moving cable, the whole to be controlled by the main body of the governor, the principles of which should act reversely to those of the common governor; that is, when the latter would have a tendency to limit, the cable governor should liberate, so that, as the varying depth of the sea required more or less of the cable (depositing no fourteen per cent. excess when not needed, *vide* Mr. Fields' letter, Aug. 11,) the governor should act accordingly. The general rotating powers of the instrument should be regulated by a small crank, or hand-wheel, to correspond with the speed of the ship. A portion of the governor should be so constructed that it would serve both to draw a profile of the bottom of the sea and record its variable depth—the speed of the vessel, of course, measuring the distances. The cable should pass from the ship through a long tube, hung upon an axis having mounted upon it a pole similar to a flag-staff, the position of which would indicate the angle at which the cable was leaving the ship. A properly constructed automatic arrangement, with the requisite details fully carried out, all of which is perfectly practicable, would be competent to perform, in the right way, where the dynamometer, brake and watchful (?) man at the wheel would insure ruin.

I would also suggest as an improvement, that the cable be constructed reversely in principle to the former ones, the conducting wires of which are shorter than the exterior or outer coil of the cable. It is from this peculiarity in their formation, that in laying the first one, the severity of the action of the paying out machinery caused the parting of the conducting wires; and whilst the cable remained in an over-strained condition, continuity ceased, and a "mysterious silence," I believe in one instance for several hours, occurred; but on being relieved from the strain—the cable being of a spiral form—like a liberated spiral spring, returned to its position of rest, bringing in contact again the broken ends of the conducting wires, and the continuity resumed. So the cable was overstrained and abused by the rigid operations of the paying-out machinery, and was allowed to be useful only for affording evidence of the feasibility of communicating across the Atlantic by electricity.

I would then propose, as an improved plan, that the conducting wires be so shaped as to afford some elasticity, whilst the outer part, or main strength of the cable, should have little or no longitudinal elasticity. This feature, from the necessary method of constructing it, would of course make a stiffer cable, but one the size of the first would be quite large enough, and the proposed machinery could be fully adapted to it. The durability of a deeply submerged cable must depend much in depositing it without overstrain; but although prudent to avoid the seasons of greatest liability to roughness at sea, with properly arranged machinery, which is perfectly available, it is not too much to say, that a cable can be laid across the Atlantic successfully at any time, with any first-class steamer.

T. SILVER.

Railroad and Steamboat Disasters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It really appears to me that the public are themselves indirectly responsible for many of the railroad and steamboat disasters which have lately occurred. Of the thousands who crowd our cars and steamboats at this season of the year, it may be safely asserted that nine-tenths are traveling for pleasure. In spite of the fact that the cars are over-crowded, that they are unable even to obtain seats, that the conveyance is old and rickety, that the management of the road is known to be bad, &c., &c., the public still force their way in and insist on being conveyed to their destination. This is not the case in other countries, at least not to so great an extent. In Paris or London, no lady, at least, will enter a crowded vehicle. The public have it in their power to compel railroad and steamboat owners to give them necessary accommodations, and to put safe and proper conveyances on their lines.

My attention has been called to this point more particularly by observing the crowded condition of the steamboats plying between this city and Staten Island on Sundays. On the South shore line passengers are first thrust into a sort of alley-way paved, with huge cobble-stones, where they are obliged to wait until the boat comes in. Then, when the gates are opened, a rush is made for seats, of which there are about one-quarter as many as needed. On the Staten Island side, passengers are not so well treated as on this, as they are compelled to wait in the sun or rain, as the case may be, until the money-taker condescends to receive their fares. On the other line running to the Island, on Sundays, a boat is put on which was built in 1844, and is, consequently, twenty years old. She is literally tumbling to pieces. Her passengers are accommodated with benches without backs, and the heat from her chimney is so great that you cannot stand within twenty feet of it. Yet, will it be believed that this boat is crowded Sunday after Sunday with people *traveling for pleasure*. Now, it is in the power of the public to make this line put on a decent boat, simply by refusing to go on this one. The owners of the boat know this as well as the public do.

In reading your account of the *Arrow* disaster, I see that one or two of the witnesses stated that they knew the boat was in bad condition, and her boilers unsafe; yet they still persisted in traveling by her day after day. So on the Long Island Railroad. The trains never made time; the road, cars and engines were in bad condition; there appeared to be every inducement to avoid the road, and yet thousands traveled on it for pleasure.

H. B.

New-York, Aug. 30, 1865.

The Railroad Slaughter—Are Not the People to Blame?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are all of us very apt to raise a great hue and cry after an accident has occurred, but do the people themselves take the necessary precautions to prevent a recurrence of the same? Several weeks ago a collision occurred on the New-Haven Railroad, caused by the double track settling, one toward the other, at a point, I think, somewhere near Eightieth-street. One or two cars were smashed and broken, but through a kind Providence, no one was injured. A few days after, having taken passage for a point on the New-Haven road, I spoke to an acquaintance, (who is a commuter,) in reference to the affair, and inquired of him if the defect in the road above referred to had been remedied. He answered that he believed it had not, and turned away, rather wearily, saying "that we should all have to die some time or other." Several of the passengers overhearing the remark, smiled, and then we all went to sleep, wisely concluding that if death should occur to either of us before reaching our destination, that our time had come, and it was unnecessary to concern ourselves any further about the matter. As far as I can ascertain, no steps have been taken by the Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to prevent another casualty on the same spot. The down trains on the road creep along until they reach Harlem Bridge, and then dash at lightning speed along Fourth-avenue, in order to reach the Forty-second-street Depot on time. If I am not greatly mistaken, there will be a sudden halt on that road some fine day, that will wake up some of the sleepers.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Railroad Disasters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are deserving of all honor for so repeatedly lifting up your voice against these fearful railroad disasters. Yet, rely upon it, neither your righteous articles nor yet the proposed plan of "Citizen," in your issue of to-day, though "so far so good," will put an end to these *legalized murders*—legalized through the maladministration of otherwise wholesome laws and the gross indifference of the millions; but, I trust, not so when *individual cases* shall have been properly noticed before an intelligent, honest jury. If the hurried man of business and the heartless votaries of pleasure refuse to do their duty in the premises, then let the injured poorer person, after due counsel, set the example, and where means are wanting to prosecute properly I, for one, though aught but rich, will willingly contribute one dollar or more to such a fund. Travel was quite dangerous enough in Sidney Smith's day, and corporate bodies quite as selfish, but it really seems as if we had fallen upon the very times he more than foreshadowed when, alluding to monopolies, he spoke of such as being individually honest men and gentlemen, but collectively as having no scruples about dividing a murder among them. And pray what are these railroad and steamboat disasters but the dividing of murders? The pocket, the pocket, Sir, is the true salve for our trouble. Let the injured and surviving relatives look into the decisions of the courts in the Norwalk, Conn., affair, and not despair of before long having the management of the *brake* in their own hands.

J. S.

August 30, 1865.

Railway Caution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these evil times of railroad slaughter and murder, when one feels afraid to trust himself in the care of railroad employes, it was gratifying to notice the extreme caution of the conductor on the down Harlem mail train yesterday, (Tuesday.) Arriving at Kensico, where we were to meet an up train, after our train was stopped, I noticed our conductor, *in person*, opened the switch for us to take the side track. Soon came the up train and passed on. We then resumed the main track, the conductor all this time standing at the switch and carefully closing it. I asked him if it was customary for him to do this. He replied that it was not his duty, but his feeling of responsibility was such that he either did it himself or saw that it was done. He stated that the 4:40 express from New-York would soon be along, and the track must be clear for them.

Would that we had more such conductors on our railroads. I regret that I did not ask his name. Such a man to any railroad company is invaluable, and yet I venture to assert, that if some stupid fellow should offer to take his position at five dollars less per month, he would be displaced.

Perhaps I do the Harlem management injustice in this assertion, as their road, this season, has been proverbially well managed. Their conductors and employes are very polite and respectful, and their trains have run with remarkable regularity.

I have rode once a week for four months nearly ninety miles each way on their road, and have never known a delay of five minutes in time, and the Harlem has been free from accident this season.

A CONSTANT READER.

The Massacre of Monday Last.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling anxious as to the result of the investigation in regard to the massacre of Monday last, and being desirous of seeing justice done to the community, by the punishment of that "some one who blundered," I address you this communication merely to state that, if no one else is to blame, the L. I. R. R. Co. is greatly at fault in *not employing enough hands* on their road. I, by great good luck, postponed my return from the Scrub oak district from Monday till Tuesday morning, and, of course, thought that, only a day after the accident, extra precaution should be adopted to insure the safety of the passengers on the road. But to my surprise, the cars were packed long before they reached Hicksville, in consequence of the insufficiency of cars. Gentlemen, ladies and children, were obliged to stand in the aisles and on the platforms of the cars, and, in consequence, the one brakeman who had the care of three or four cars, could not get from one to the other, and I (being on the rear platform of the last car) was called upon at one of the stations to move the brake.

At Jamaica a rickety car was left by the up train, and attached to ours, and this was soon more than full. On the way down I noticed that the bell-rope was not connected, and in case of the breaking of an axle or the coupling, or, in fact, of anything happening to the already broken down car, we had no means of communication with the engineer or conductor, and therefore might have met with a serious accident.

Now, I want to know if there should not be a law passed requiring railroad companies to lay a double track after being in operation a year or so, and forcing them to appoint a brakeman (not a boy, as once they did on the Long Island Railroad) to every two brakes throughout the train, for it is impossible for one man to attend to more than that number properly.

Must these murderers be acquitted from time to time, because they manage a monopoly, with plenty of ready cash?

Yours,

AMATEUR BRAKEMAN.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1865.

Railroad Massacres.

No. 546 Broadway, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I owe you many thanks for your able article on railroad murders. My wife, two children and servant were on the train during the accident, on their way from Islip, L. I., and, thanks to a kind Providence, escaped all harm. A strong remedy is necessary to cure these acts of violence on the part of railroad companies. Let an indignation meeting be called on all railroads where similar occurrences take place, and decided measures be adopted.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one means of preventing the recurrence of railroad accidents, would it not be a good plan to make any President or Superintendent legally ineligible to hold like offices in any railroad, ever after the occurrence of an accident which was the result of carelessness, and which caused loss of life? Now, if a switch-tender, overburdened with a multitude of cares, neglects his duty, and accident results, he is promptly discharged. Let the same measure be meted to President and Superintendent, and give them to understand by legal enactment that thenceforward they can hold no such office in any road, and such care will be exercised over subordinates that so-called accidents will be seldom or never chronicled in newspaper columns.

E.

Reply of Hon. J. K. Whiting to Hon. T. C. Fields.

New-York, Aug. 30, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Sir—I read without the slighest surprise an article in your paper of this A. M., signed "Thomas C. Fields." I suppose this to be from a short, thick-set, red-faced man, bloated with malice or something else, who keeps a lawyer's office somewhere in Nassau-street. I believe he was formerly Public Administrator—now said to be a Senator from this city. If any person has a doubtful claim against the city I advise him to apply to this same Senator for its collection.

As I am restrained from saying anything evil of dignitaries, I refrain from expressing any opinion of him or of his character, public or private. If any character will not abide the scurrility of such a man, all I can say of it is, that it is not worth any effort of mine to preserve it.

If His Excellency the Governor will act upon the charges, now pending before him in relation to our city matters, and an opportunity shall be afforded of examining into the facts connected with these outrageous judgments, a part, at least, of the machinery adopted for plundering the City Treasury will be authoritatively unfolded. Yours, very truly,

J. R. WHITING.

The Extortions of Our Eating-houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times has done a needed work by its exposure of the unscrupulous character of meat, vegetable and milk dealers. The impositions and extortions practiced upon the community at a season of acknowledged abundance of animal and vegetable food, have been most truthfully exhibited.

Unfortunately for consumers of limited incomes, the race of meanly avaricious men is not restricted to the meat speculators, to milkmen or to potato venders. Another powerful and shameless class of cormorants should at least receive a passing notice from the daily press. A kindred evil to that endured by families through the extortions referred to, afflicts thousands of clerks, salesmen and others who, from the force of necessity, are the victims of our public eating-houses. If rapacity is not a natural trait with our food-purveyors, we must conclude it to be infectious, and that most of the saloon and restaurant keepers have derived example and impulse from the speculators and middlemen.

It would require no aid of the imagination to describe the forbidding aspect of too many of these saloons. All of us are too familiar with their noisy and smoky surroundings, the untidy tables where linen damask and napkins are far from being immaculate; the waiters, too, are often unattractive, a portion of their wardrobe not having been returned from the wash. All these things are well remembered, and are sufficiently offensive to tastes the least fastidious. But regarding such unpleasant accessories as the lesser evils, we would proceed to the greater, and assert the general conviction that the quality and quantity of the fare is notoriously disproportionate to the exactions of the proprietors. While the scant measures and often uninviting provision run parallel, both diverge widely from the plethoric charges. We daily wonder at the caution and dexterity of carvers, how those keen-edged knives can shave cuts from a rib of beef into transparent thinness. We well know how diminutive are small potatoes, and that recipes for dumplings require the most moderate quantity of fruit. If we compare the fare and schedule of prices at saloons where food is served up in the plainest style, we are still assured that the same twofold object is designed—to subdue one's appetite and to get his money. They who cater for the necessities and comforts of their patrons well know the natural proclivities to self-indulgence, and are determined that the flesh shall be kept under even at the highest possible cost.

Some of your readers are, perhaps, happily unenlightened how easily money and affection for restaurant keepers can be dispensed with. Let them, then, learn the items and expense of a plain dinner, recently enjoyed, or suffered, at the leading eating-house on Broadway:

Beef steak	75c.	Two tomatoes	35c.
Glass of cider	15c.	Ice cream	25c.

Total.......................................$1 50

Had the simple meal been garnished by a plate of fried potatoes, an extra twenty-five cents would have been the penalty. And this is the cost of an ordinary dinner for one man. On the same day, and notwithstanding all the combinations of the high-priced dealers, the most tempting sirloins could be bought for thirty-five cents a pound; the finest Mercer potatoes for two dollars and seventy-five cents a barrel, and good tomatoes were hawked in the streets at five cents a quart. The actual cost of the dinner alluded to may be cited as substantially a representative fact as to the extortions practised, though, it is conceded, not to the same extent generally. Other restaurants, more moderate in charges, may command the same quality and supply of well prepared food. But everywhere the prices are too serious to afford a relish for the pleasures of the table, and to allow good digestion to wait on appetite.

It is not presumed that any would be so eccentric as to carry on the business of our eating-houses from motives of generosity or of self-sacrifice. Yet this presumption would be quite as reasonable as the exorbitant profits of those who deal, for the most part, not in the luxuries of life, but in articles of prime necessity; whose customers are chiefly those who now find prices for food their daily burden and perplexity. In their name we can ask such as have a regard for public respect to revise their tariff of prices, and that they furnish not bountiful dishes, but such a supply of substantial food for figures as shall bear a relative proportion to its cost. And when seated around their boards let not patrons see prices that shock all the natural feelings of justice, and have no occasion to believe that their hosts are meaner and smaller than some of the commodities now found on their tables. Let us rather feel that for a reasonable pecuniary consideration they dispense good things in good measure, and that they share in a common humanity.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Our Institutions of Learning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing that your paper has of late contained much of interest to those concerned in the cause of education, in the copious chronicles of the various commencements, I venture to call the attention of your readers to these interests in our midst.

Now that the dark storm of civil war has ceased, and our victorious soldiers have changed their guns and sabres for the more propitious implements of peaceful pursuits—now that the whole population of the country are turning their attention to the development of commerce, manufactures and our Western domain—now that Americans are striving to leave nothing undone to render "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean"—at such a time I ask, what can with more propriety occupy our attention than the corner-stone of our liberty, viz.: our institutions of learning—the dispensers of that knowledge which must go hand in hand with our commercial increase, if we would have that increase a strength and honor to the land?

But it is not our purpose to speak of literary institutions in general, but to call attention to our own Columbia College, which should rank with any similar institution in the land.

New-York is the greatest of all the States in population, and holds the preëminence in commerce and in many things, but she is surpassed by other States in regard to her incorporated literary institutions, if not in number at least in power.

The Empire State should have the empire college. If our State does not lead her sisters in literature, she can hardly claim to lead them in civilization.

No college in the country has a grander name than "Columbia:" that word is a national keepsake. No college has a more honorable record than the institution to which Washington sent his stepson. What one has a sounder heart or wiser *Head*? Surely, none has a more learned or capable corps of professors and tutors; and yet Columbia, with all her well-known wealth, is cramped up in a few small, old buildings in Forty-ninth-street.

Other colleges have their spacious "greens" studded with stately elms, and their large, commodious buildings, with convenient apartments where the student from a distance may board himself, or at least have a retired place to pore over the dead languages, while his pondering brow is fanned by the living breeze, and his eye occasionally relieved by the verdant foliage of the pleasant grounds; but Columbia has none of these advantages. Let New-Yorkers open their eyes to these facts. Let us have a Harvard or a Yale in our own State.

This time of returning peace and prosperity is the favorable period for successful enlargement. Will not the Trustees and Faculty consult together to supply these wants, and do honor at the same time to the State, country and the "Alma Mater" of so many of them? The President, who has already so endeared himself to "Columbiads" and to New-Yorkers generally, by his habitual courtesy and wise counsel, has here an opportunity to do a great thing for New-York and for the cause of learning.

The Trustees can cause many a foster-brother to rise up and call them blessed.

Let some spot be selected on the banks of the Hudson, away from the evil influences of the city, yet as near the metropolis as one suitable can be purchased, and let it be laid out, planted with trees, ample and commodious buildings erected, and let this be done now, before other colleges reap the benefit of this opening threshold of a renewed national life and increased civilization.

Then prosperity will smile upon Columbia. Instead of one hundred and fifty students, she might have five times that number within her walls.

Money would pour in from many sources for such an enterprise, and every rich New-Yorker (of whom the name is legion) would regard his will as incomplete without a bequest to Columbia. The Trustees would never regret this investment of the college funds.

Young men would flock from all parts of the country, only too glad to call Columbia their "Alma Mater."

Cannot something be done?

H.

Dudley Kavanagh and M. Carme—A Card from Mr. Kavanagh.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article which appeared in your paper of yesterday, purporting to give the present condition of the three matches at billiards, for $1,000 a side each match, between Monsieur Carme and myself, is so incorrect and so unjustly stated, that I must respectfully ask the privilege of setting your reporter right.

In April last, Mons. Carme, under the patronage of Mr. Michael Phelan, proposed three matches at billiards, with any recognized first-class billiard player in America. The first, a purely French three-ball game of 250 points up, with 2 5-16 inch balls, on a Phelan & Collender carom table, second size; next, a four-ball carom game, of 1,500 points up, push-shot omitted, with the same sized balls and table, and a third, a regular four-ball American carom, on a regular full-sized table, according to the rules governing the contest for the championship cue, and for the usual championship stake. The two first of these games were to be for $1,000 a side, while it was expected, from the wording of the last challenge, that the stake in that game should be but $500 a side. To these propositions, I replied, through Mr. Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times* who had kindly consented to correspond with Mr. Phelan and act in my behalf, and on the 1st May accepted them, in detail, under all their conditions, with the exception only that I demanded that, inasmuch as I might not be champion when the time for the playing of the last game arrived, (and therefore could not, as Mr. Carme desired, throw the champion cue on the scales,) the stake in the last game, which was supposed to be the game in which I should have the best chance, should be increased to $1,000 aside like the others. This was resisted for some time by Mr. Phelan, but at length under the pressure of Mr. Wilkes' arguments, it was conceded. The privilege of tossing for choice of the opening game, however, was utterly denied me, and I found that I was obliged to suffer Mr. Phelan's dictation on this subject or lose the match.

The disadvantage which this placed me under will readily be seen, for as the matches were all *half forfeit*, it would give Mr. Phelan the opportunity of withdrawing his man should he be fortunate enough to win at the French game, and, perhaps, the hermaphrodite second game, and then merely pay me the $500 forfeit and withdraw from the American game also, where it was expected I would recover my advantage. Nevertheless, I accepted these conditions rather than lose the matches, and the result was that on the 7th day of July Mr. Phelan and Mr. Wilkes met at the office of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* to sign the articles.

Mr. Phelan, on that occasion, brought the articles with him, as he had prepared them, but before signing them he raised a new point about the height of the second-size carom table on which the two first matches were to be played, and proposed to insert a specified height in feet and inches for such table. To this Mr. Wilkes, as I am informed by him, replied that he had no knowledge in relation to the height of tables, that he was ready to accept Phelan & Collender's second-size, just as the terms of Monsieur Carme's challenges proposed, and he would not sign for any other stipulation. Mr. Phelan then desired to have a provision inserted in the articles, that the height of the second table should be left to arbitration; but this Mr. Wilkes distinctly and positively rejected, saying that he would sign nothing that recognized the fact that the height of a second-size Phelan & Collender table was subject to dispute; remarking, that if such a dispute should be made under the article, it would be time enough for arbitration. Mr. Wilkes then added, that if he were Mr. Phelan he would not raise the point at all, but furnish, without cavil, the same sized table for this match which his establishment had heretofore furnished for the playing of other public matches. This ended the controversy, and the following articles were signed:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DUDLEY KAVANAGH AND PIERRE CARME, ENTERED INTO THIS 7TH DAY OF JULY, 1865.

The said Dudley Kavanagh agrees to play the said Carme a series of three matches at billiards, under the subjoined conditions:

First.—To play a French carom game, consisting of 250 points, on a Phelan & Collender carom-table, second size, with balls 2 5-16 inches in diameter, for $1,000 a side, half forfeit.

Second.—A four-ball carom game of 1,500 points, for $1,000 a side, half forfeit, on the same size and style of table, with the same sized balls, with the pushing shot omitted.

Third.—A regular four-ball American carom game, on a regular full sized table, according to the rules governing the contest for the champion cue, and laid down by the American Billiard Congress, 1,500 points up, with balls 2¾ inches in diameter, for $1,000 a side, half forfeit.

The *first* match to be played ninety days from the present date, July 7, viz.: on Thursday, Oct. 5. The *second* match to be played on Saturday, Nov. 4, being thirty days subsequent to the first match. The *third* match to be played on Monday, Dec. 4, being thirty days subsequent to the second match. The matches to be played in public, in such place as Mr. Michael Phelan, acting as the representative of Mr. Carme, and Mr. ——, as the representative of Mr. Kavanagh, may select and agree upon; and in the event of their not agreeing upon such place, to toss for choice of place. The net proceeds of each match to go to the winner of such match. Each player to be entitled to fifty complimentary tickets, the customary number being distributed among the press.

The price of the tickets of admission to be one dollar each. The forfeit of five hundred dollars a side in each match is this day placed in the hands of Mr. Henry C. Colton, the appointed stakeholder, the balance of the stake, (five hundred dollars,) in each match to be put up at least twenty-four hours previous to the time appointed to commence the match.

GEORGE WILKES, for Dudley Kavanagh.
MICHAEL PHELAN, for Pierre Carme.

Notwithstanding these definite and unmistakable conditions, certain writers in Mr. Phelan's interest commenced publishing statements to the effect that though the agreement had been signed as it stood, Mr. Wilkes virtually agreed to leave the question as to the height of the table out to arbitration. The following, however, is what Mr. Wilkes said in his ensuing number of the 22d of July on the subject:

Kavanagh and Carme.—It has been erroneously stated that at the time of closing the three matches between Kavanagh and Carme, it was agreed between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Phelan, that the proper height of a second-size table of Phelan & Collender's make, on which kind of table the two first matches are to be performed, was left to the decision of the stakeholder. The two first matches were made, simply as Mr. Phelan, acting in behalf of Mons. Carme, proposed they should be made; and Mr. Wilkes, acting for Mr. Kavanagh, accepted them in exact accordance with their terms. The books of Mr. Phelan's business, the patterns in Mr. Phelan's factory, the very tables which he has heretofore furnished to professionals for the playing of public matches, will of themselves decide what a second-size standard Phelan-Collender table is; and thus Mr. Phelan is virtually the umpire of the question himself. Should, however, any person in the interest of Monsieur Carme choose to make this subject a matter of dispute, an arbitration would ensue, of course. When such question is raised, under the articles, it will be time enough to name an arbitrator. We have but to add, that Mr. Kavanagh, having accepted Monsieur Carme's propositions in the two first games, precisely according to their letter, and having only asked in relation to the third, that the money stake should be increased, is satisfied with the agreement as it stands.

These are the whole facts of the case; and you will see by them that the matches are made and the forfeit up; and I will add that they will not be abandoned unless the other side are intending to back out. That they may have no pretence for doing so, and to give the best assurance that I do not intend to do so on my part, I hereby offer to make all of these three matches play or pay, and will put up the remainder of the money as soon as Mr. Phelan will indicate that he is ready to do so.

DUDLEY KAVANAGH.

The Cattle Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a parent, whose children daily frequent Madison-square, I would suggest and urge that gates or posts be immediately put up, to keep out the animals that are allowed to be driven so constantly through the streets in the daytime. On Wednesday morning, a huge ox, infuriated by the mob of boys and men which had been chasing it for some blocks ran wildly through the square, which was filled at the time with children and nurses. The authorities should see that something is done at once to prevent the recurrence of such an affair.

Another evil, to which almost our entire city is subjected, is that caused by the bone-burning establishment somewhere in the neighborhood of Tenth-avenue and Fortieth-street. It is a nuisance, and as such should be removed to a distance from the city. At times it is impossible to open windows with any comfort day or night, the free, pure air of heaven is rendered so noxious and unwholesome by the fumes from this establishment. Should a whole city full of people be inconvenienced for the accommodation of one company?

CITIZEN.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1865.

Nuisances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the notes in this morning's Times is one which appeals strongly to every up-town resident. If only a passenger on a train going through the district polluted by the foul breath of the bone-boiling establishment is so disgusted, what must we suffer who have to live, and move, and have our being in it? For us there is no passing through—the loathsome, nauseous smell comes to our doors, penetrates every crevice and finds us out, even though we have closed every avenue of air and shut ourselves in to swelter rather than breath that fetid atmosphere. Methinks, if I were a man, I would move heaven and earth, Legislatures, Mayors and Common Councils to find a way to abate this nuisance, but as a woman, I am powerless except to suffer.

This morning a friend from the country called on me. We had not met in a long time, and were engaged in very animated conversation, when I observed my guest to falter a little, and presently saw that she was growing very pale. Before I could ask if she were ill, she had fainted. When she recovered she explained that it was caused by the deadly odor which she seemed to inhale, not only through her lungs, but through every pore. Talk of railway passengers, forsooth! Let them be thankful that they are but "passengers," and will some time or other get through this vile region, or can escape it by "going to Albany, via Boston." For us householders no escape remains. Our sick must languish without the possibility of even a gasp of pure air; our children grow thin and pale without visible disease. If the cholera reaches us, as it is predicted from its present march that it will, believe me, it will not be first in the crowded and filthy tenement-houses that it will find its victims, but in these airy up-town streets, where we hoped to find health and uncorrupted oxygen when we moved so far.

How wide a circuit this pestilential effluvia covers with its putrid pall, I cannot tell; but I can testify that it is double-distilled, concentrated, intense on Forty-seventh-street.

Will you publish this as a groan of despair from "one of the people."

S. L.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Wharves and Piers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on wharves and piers comes far short of the reality. I send you a copy of a report made to the Chamber of Commerce in February last on that subject.

Riding up on the East River Railroad with a distinguished officer of the United States Navy, he expressed his astonishment at the wretched condition of our piers; nothing so bad in any port of the civilized world where there is any commerce.

What you say about cast-iron columns for piers is right. One has been constructed at Staten Island for the United States Treasury Department. I hoped it would have been a model for others, as it involved much trouble to me to get the plan adopted; but the contract was so shamefully executed that I begin to despair; still there is enough in what has been done to show the merits of the work.

G. W. B.

Hackmen.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent pert comments upon the rascalities of the hackmen down town, prompt me to call upon you for a word on those up town, viz.: in the neighborhood of the Central Park.

Carriages are stationed at all the entrances "outside;" but the fares demanded—$1 for a drive to the lake, about five or six minutes' walk only, and $4 for driving round the park—are a gross swindle.

Hundreds of invalids, infirm persons, delicate ladies, who can walk but little, are deprived of the pleasure of enjoying the beauties of this delightful spot, who, if conveyances were convenient and reasonable, could ride. Why cannot the commissioners admit conveyances to be stationed at certain points within the park, to be under their special control, similar to the boats on the lake, which are admirably managed? What an excellent opportunity to establish the Hansom or other one-horse cabs. Ventilate this question, and good may come out of it, like others you have recently taken in hand.

T. N. L.

[Advertisement.]

Two American Misses—Miss Issippi and Miss Ouri, are disfigured a good deal by the snags in their mouths. In order that all other misses may avoid the like blemishes, they are advised to use the famous Sozodont, which will prevent and obviate all such difficulties.

[Advertisement.]

Jealousy: Its Causes and Cure.—Signs of Character, and how to read them. Gen. Grant. Hon. J. M. Ashley. Portraits and Characters. Pritchard, the murderer. Causes of Crime. Cosmogony, a World Within a World—its Gateway. In September No. *Phrenological Journal.* Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address Fowler & Wells, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A General Southern Land Company wants a secretary with some capital and first-rate business qualifications. Address LAND COMPANY, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 27	Sun sets	6 33	Moon sets	1 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 28	Gov. Island	4 17	Hell Gate	5 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore; Commander, Terry, Wilmington, A. Leary; Eagle, Lawrence, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Varuna, Whitehurst, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Perit, Delancy, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Ceres, Crosby, Boston, Whitney & Co.

Barks Minnie, (Br.,) Amsbury, St. John, N. B.; Maryland, (Brem.,) Steffens, Cadiz; Clara, Allen, Cienfuegos, Ponvert & Co.; S. H. Waterman, (Br.,) Bates, Callao, Brockway & Baker; Reunion, (Br.,) Tracy, Philadelphia, Snow & Burgess.

Brigs Alezina, (Br.,) Lesjardines, Halifax, T. S. Whitman; Volant, (Br.,) Gaige, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Roseway, (Br.,) Bolman, Lingan, J. W. Braine.

Schooners Julia O. Crawford, Buckley, Jacksonville, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelpley, Halifax, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Albert Thomas, Van Brunt, New-Haven, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. Nickerson, Henderson, St. Marks, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Edward, (Br.,) Babin, Pictou, B. F. Small & Co.; E. S. Palmer, Palmer, Jacksonville, A. W. Ladd; Ann & Susan, Douglass, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloops Odd Fellow, Dyer, Middletown; Senator, Hart, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Barton, Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 28, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 23 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk 20 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship John Norman, (of Liverpool,) Edwards, Shanghai April 7, with teas to master. Passed Angier May 25, Cape of Good Hope July 9, St. Helena 21st, crossed the equator 31st, in lon. 27; since then had very light winds and calms.

Bark Ariel, (Br., of Sierra Leone,) Jackson, Vera Cruz July 27, with mdse. and specie to Hargous & Co. Aug. 20, lat. 23 30, lon. 81 42, passed bark James Dockett, of Preston, strg. S. W. Had heavy gales from N. W. to N. off Cape Hatteras for two days, with a large and irregular sea. Passed a large quantity of wood, apparently the deck-load of a vessel.

Bark Clarita, (of Buenos Ayres,) Race, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to James Borland & Co.

Bark Olimpia, (Span.,) Pons, Matamoras 48 ds., with cotton to Rivera, Cardoze & Co.

Bark Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hagemann, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Garrells & Meyer.

Bark Adaline C. Adams, Lovell, Salt Cay, T. I., July 18, with salt to Whitmore & Co. Aug. 30, Barnegat N. W. 25 miles, saw a ship's mast, the heel about 15 feet above water.

Bark Tillie Van Name, Cook, New-Orleans 28 ds., with cotton to master.

Bark Vesta, (Brem.,) Diaks, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Garrels & Meyer.

Bark Pilot Fish, (of Liverpool,) Bruce, Montevideo 54 ds., with wool, hides, etc., to Napier & Welsford.

Brig G. W. Barter, Freethy, Galveston 36 ds., with cotton to Thompson & Hunter. Aug. 12, lat. 25 09, lon. 87 40, spoke Br. bark Henry Green, from Spanish Main, 28 ds. out, for Cork, with loss of Captain and short of provisions; supplied her. 16th, lat. 26, lon. 84 13, boarded schr. Delphine, from New-Orleans for Truxillo, and got a supply of provisions. 21st, lat. 25 31, lon. 79 20, schr. Beware, from New-York for Apalachicola. 22d, lat. 29 30, lon. 79 28, brig Eugene Reed, from Nicaragua for New-York, 43 ds. out, with loss of mainmast head. 26th, lat. 33 40, lon. 75 28, brig D. R. De Wolf, from Minatitlan for New-York, 33 ds. out.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Magna Charta, Hensen, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Salinas, (Br.,) Michener, Para 18 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Gilmore Meredith, Davis, Apalachicola 25 ds., with cotton to A. Abbott.

Brig Florence, (of Mystic,) Rathburn, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Tupper & Beattie.

Brig Flight, (of St. John, N. B.,) Frethy, Miragoane 2 ds., with logwood to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig James Murchie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with lumber to Jones & Richards.

Brig Clara Pickens, (of Providence,) Howes, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and lumber to master.

Brig C. Colson, (of Belfast,) Perry, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton and resin to D. McGinnis. Aug. 12, saw brig Star of Hope, bound N. 19th, lat. 24 45, lon. 70, saw brig Village Belle, bound N.

Brig Antoinetta, (Dutch,) Goodde, Buenos Ayres July 14, with hides to H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Brig Whittaker, Look, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Alice, (of Baltimore,) Oliver, New-Orleans 15 ds., with cotton to order. 22d inst., N. E. of Cape Florida, in lat. 28, lon. 79, passed a large vessel bottom up, apparently a long time in that condition.

Schr. John Northrup, (Br.,) Davison, Halifax 10 ds., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Moses Waring, Burnham, St. Andrews, N. B., 8 ds., with timber to Jos. Richards & Co.

Schr. Parallel, Bunker, Grand Manan 8 ds., with herrings to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Fannie Mitchell, Clark, Machias, with timber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Annie W. Collins, Tucker, Georgetown 7 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Harriet Neal, O'Brien, Lubec 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. F. A. Bazley, Crosby, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Enoch Pratt, Baker, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to L. Kenky & Co.

Schr. John Lenttall, Tuthill, Jacksonville 8 ds., with cotton to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, (of Barbados,) Conley, Para Aug. 12, with rubber, nuts, etc., to Jas. Bishop & Co. Left no vessels. Sld. 9th, brig Salinas, Michener, for New-York.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Willy Perry, Perry, Bangor 8 ds., with staves to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Democrat, Benson, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Kern Happuch, Hall, Provincetown, with fish to Crowell & Paine.

Schr. Governor, Chase, Portland, Me., with powder, etc., to Samuel Crowell & Son.

Schr. S. C. Loud, Cook, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. C. D. Horton, Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. John F. Durfee, Bentley, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. J. Lenthal, Lenthal, Jacksonville 12 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. E. Frances, Bogart, Virginia 5 ds.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Baker, Virginia 5 ds.

Schr. Champion, Sleeper, Rockland.

Schr. H. Hudson, Douglas, New-London.

Schr. A. M. Edwards, Ellis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charter Oak, Stanley, Boston.

Schr. T. P. Cooper, Arnold, Newport.

Schr. N. H. Hall, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Pendleton, Church, New-London.

Schr. A. J. Pease, Howes, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Seven Sisters, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. A. W. Collins, Tucker, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds.

Schr. Cornelia, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. Barbara, Hedden, Virginia 3 ds.

Schr. Ira Laffrienier, Coleman, Boston, with linseed.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Gloucester.

Schr. Ida L., Bearse, Boston, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Littlefield, Bangor.

Schr. Alma Odlin, Granks, Blue Hill, with granite.

Schr. H. Willets, ——, Boston, with gas coal.

Schr. B. J. Munsell, Parker, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Wm. E. Bird, Roberts, Norwich.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Evening Star, from West Indies.
Bark Thomas Fletcher, from Turks Island.
Bark John Griffin.
Brig Princess Alice, from West Indies.
Brig Louise Mariana.
Brig Victorine.
Brig Village Belle.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Arr. steamer Matis, from New-York; bark Arthur Pickering, from Africa; brigs Marine, from Cienfuegos; Lucy A. Blossom, from Georgetown; Elmira, from Elizabethport.

Miscellaneous.

Correction.—The ship Camoens, of Macoa, arr. 30th, having had her register changed, should have been reported as the Hanov. ship Welfenfurst, Capt. Peterson.

The ship Rio Grande, from Cardiff, arr. 30th, is consigned to Messrs. Ruger Bros.

Spoken, &c.

Alama—Brem. bark, bound W., was seen Aug. 16, lat. 44 13, lon. 50 43.

Amanda Guion—brig, hence for Galveston, 5 ds. out, Aug. 27, lat. 35 14, lon. 73 28.

David Nickels—bark, of Searsport, strg. S., was seen Aug. 23, lat. 32 45, lon. 67 44.

Dorietta—Brem. bark, bound W., was seen Aug. 18, lat. 43 43, lon. 52 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., July 18, bark Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, for New-York same day.

MANHOOD.

In the young and rising generation, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, or Early Indiscretion.

Attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, *Insanity and Consumption*? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID
EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

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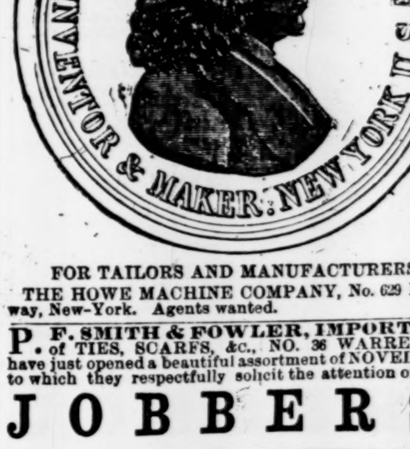
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SPLENDID COUPE HORSE FOR SALE. Dark brown, 5 years old, as stylish as any in the city, 16 hands high, warranted in every respect; $600. Apply before 9 A. M. at No. 49 West 33d-st., after at No. 56 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

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KENTUCKY—Class No. 514, Aug. 31, 1865.
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